

## U.N. warns malnutrition, disease loom in Iraq

BAGHDAD (AP) — Malnutrition, especially among babies, is a rising health hazard in postwar Iraq that leaves many children vulnerable to disease, the U.N. Children's Fund representative said Friday. A UNICEF survey of 430 infants and children up to age 6 in southern Iraq shows that nearly 10 per cent are severely malnourished and at increased risk from diarrhea or respiratory infection. A copy of the report was obtained Friday by the Associated Press. "I'm very, very worried," said Dr. Ezio Giamini, UNICEF's representative in Iraq. "Malnutrition is looming as the most severe problem, especially during summer." The report had no evidence of any deaths related to malnutrition but concluded it was necessary "to act immediately" to prevent the health of Iraqi children from deteriorating further. The report, along with similar findings released by a Harvard University research team this week, could put pressure on U.N. member nations to ease up on economic sanctions imposed on Iraq following its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. A special U.N. sanctions committee agreed May 16 that freezing Iraqi assets to allow purchase of specific amounts of food and medicines "would not constitute a violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions."



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Arab nationalists end conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The second pan-Arab nationalist conference Friday said that Zionism is currently attempting to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and is trying to involve the Arab countries of the Gulf in this endeavour. In a final communiqué issued at the end of the meetings, participants stressed that the United States is supporting Zionism in its current moves in diverting international attention from the Palestine cause by seeking a resolution, cancelling an earlier resolution adopted in 1975 equating Zionism with racism. The communiqué noted that the new wave of Jewish Ethiopian immigrants to the occupied Arab territories clearly reflects Israel's expansionist plans, which are aimed at imposing full control on the whole Arab Nation, and loading Arab wealth. The communiqué called on Arab countries to forge closer coordination to face problems caused by the scarcity of water in the countries of the Arab Orient. It stressed that water, oil and food form the triangle of Arab life in the battle for survival in the nineties.

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## Saudi advisor in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Hassan Khatib, identified as an advisor to King Fahd's brother Emir Turki Ibn Abdul Aziz, told reporters Thursday his visit to Israel was "personal" and "normal." News reports said he had met with Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, but Peres' spokeswoman Behira Berdugo declined to comment on the reports. Khatib said he "met with many Israelis, officials and non-officials, I met with everybody... It is a normal visit to this country, nothing more, nothing less." Israel Television said that although Turki Ibn Abdul Aziz does not have a formal position in the Saudi government, King Fahd routinely sends him on sensitive political missions. "It seems that Khatib's visit to Israel is a dramatic development to the role Saudi Arabia gives to settling the Arab-Israeli conflict," the television broadcaster said. But Khatib told British television Vis News he was an American citizen, "here in my own personal capacity I am visiting Jerusalem, visiting Israel... I hope you can all understand this," Khatib said.

## Bodies found in Iraq were BBC journalists

LONDON (R) — Two bodies found by British marines in northeast Iraq have been identified as missing journalists working for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the BBC said on Thursday. Nick Della Casa and his brother-in-law Charles Maxwell disappeared in March after travelling to the area to film Kurdish uprisings after Baghdad's defeat in the Gulf war. A search is continuing for Della Casa's wife, Rosanna, who was the third member of the film crew, a BBC spokesman said. "Nick and Charles were very brave people working in very difficult circumstances. Everyone at the BBC shares their families' grief," said Tony Hall, director of the BBC news and current affairs.

## Arab jailed for 12 years in London

LONDON (R) — A Syrian-born man was sentenced to 12 years in prison on Friday for holding 150 people hostage during a 10-hour siege of a nightclub in London's exclusive Mayfair district last year. Hani Al Rayes, 31, had a sophisticated dummy bomb strapped to his waist, two loaded rifles and a replica handgun when he burst into Tokyo Joe's Club last July. He fired warning shots into the ceiling and held Arab customers, including members of Gulf royal families, separately. No one was hurt. "There were a number of people who genuinely believed they were going to die that night. It is difficult to over-stress the terror you induced," judge Geoffrey Rivlin told Rayes. One hostage said later Rayes alternately joked and threatened to blow up the club. At one point he held a rifle to a hostage's head.

## Bush to visit Greece, Turkey

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush will visit Greece and Turkey after the July 15-17 London economic summit of the world's leading industrial democracies, the White House announced Friday. It said Bush would be in Greece from July 17 to 19, and in Turkey from July 19 to 21.

## Kuwait Airways awarded damages against Iraq

LONDON (AP) — A high court has found that the Iraqi government is liable for damages to be paid to Kuwait Airways and its insurers for the seizure of 10 of the airline's 15 jets, a lawyer said Friday. The lawyer representing the Kuwaiti airline and its insurers, Christopher Gooding, said he now would be seeking to seize Iraqi commercial assets towards the claim. The high court found the Iraqi government liable on May 24, said Gooding, of the law firm Clyde and Co. The court in February ordered Iraqi Airways to pay Kuwait Airways and the insurers \$489 million for the aircraft, Gooding said.

## Americans stockpile weapons in Jewish state; Shamir says he will not abandon a 'clod of soil'

## U.S., Israel strengthen alliance

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney, emphasising American support for Israel, said Friday U.S. military equipment was being stockpiled in the Jewish state in case of a future war. Cheney, speaking only two days after Washington called for Middle East arms control, also defended a Thursday announcement that the United States was giving Israel 10 frontline fighter aircraft and paying 72 per cent of the cost of Israel's Arrow anti-missile programme. "We currently are implementing an agreement with Israel to preposition materials and equipment here," Cheney told reporters after meeting Prime Minister Shamir. "That's under way as we speak."

Meanwhile Shamir, defying U.S. pressure to cede occupied Arab lands, says Israel must never abandon even a clod of soil. Speaking on Thursday night, the eve of a meeting with U.S.

Defence Secretary Dick Cheney, Shamir voiced pride at the recent influx of Ethiopian and Soviet Jewish immigrants. "The sole guarantee of our survival and future is a generation of faithful, powerful and strong Jews in Israel, a generation that will never give up on any suffering and down-trodden Jew—even if he must be brought from afar, from the deserts of Ethiopia or the streams of Russia..." "One that will never abandon, even a clod of the soil of the land of Israel, even if it must be watered with a sea of sweat and tears," he said. Shamir's remarks, broadcast on Friday by army radio, referred to Biblical Israel, including the occupied West Bank. Shamir on Friday told Cheney that any Middle East arms control talks must focus on conventional rather than non-conventional weapons. "Enormous stockpiles of conventional weapons exist in this

region. We have to give priority to this subject when we talk about arms control in the Middle East," Shamir said in a guarded response to Washington's new proposal for such curbs. He was quoted by his spokesman, Avi Pazner. A key element of the plan unveiled by U.S. President George Bush earlier this week is a freeze on nuclear weapons programmes. Such a proposal would mainly affect Israel, believed to be the only Middle East nation with a developed nuclear-arms capability. Cheney assured Shamir during their 75-minute meeting that Washington remains committed to Israel's security and recognises the need for Israel to retain its qualitative edge over its Arab enemies, Pazner said. Cheney left Israel for Cairo later Friday, ending a three-day visit. After his meeting with Shamir, Cheney told reporters that the

Bush plan needs "a lot of follow-up and consultations to see if it is possible to make it effective." On Thursday Cheney said Washington will pay for three-fourth of the second stage of Israel's "Arrow" air missile defence programme. Cheney, speaking after a meeting with Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, said Israel will also get 10 used F-15 fighter planes built in the 1970s. Cheney visited the Gulf earlier this month to discuss stockpiling U.S. equipment in some of the Arab states that joined Washington in the war against Iraq. While he received agreement in principle from Gulf states, Arab countries remain divided on what military role Washington should have in the region and there has been no firm decision on pre-positioning war supplies. Although a U.S. official said Israelis were nervous about arms

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## Bush feels 'positive' towards Soviet aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush said Friday he was "feeling more positive" towards a Soviet request for Western aid after discussing economic reform plans with Soviet officials at the White House. In the first indication that U.S. officials are persuaded of the Kremlin's seriousness about overhauling their collapsing economy, Bush said he came away with the impression "that they are undertaking what for them is — and what the world will see as — radical economic reform."

Bush made no commitments, saying he still has homework to do, but President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal envoy, Yevgeny Primakov, also came away from the meeting upbeat. He told reporters afterward he expects Bush to ease trade restrictions that have hampered U.S.-Soviet commercial relations for decades and perhaps to approve 1.5 billion in credit guarantees that would enable the Soviets to buy U.S. grain.

"The move is in the right direction," Primakov said after the half-hour meeting. Bush later invited Primakov back to the White House for lunch. Primakov also held out hope that Gorbachev will be invited to an economic summit meeting in London to present his proposal for transforming the centrally planned communist system into a market economy with massive

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## Sudan bombs refugees fleeing Ethiopia — reports

NAIROBI, Kenya (Agencies) — Sudan's air force Friday bombed a river crossing between Ethiopia and Sudan where an estimated 50,000 Sudanese have gathered in an effort to flee fighting between Ethiopian and Sudanese rebels, said a U.N. official. It was not known if there were any casualties in the bombing on the Ethiopian border town of Jakawa, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified further. However, at least one person was killed and an unknown number of others wounded in a bombing Thursday on the nearby Sudanese town of Akobo, 81 kilometres southwest of Jakawa.

The Sudanese government never comments on its bombing runs and was not expected to comment on the latest attack. The Sudanese air force regularly bombs towns held by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, which in eight years of fighting Sudan's government in Khartoum has won control of about 90 per cent of southern Sudan's countryside. Khartoum says more than 100,000 Ethiopians have fled to Sudan since the overthrow of the Marxist government in Addis Ababa, a Sudanese newspaper reported on Friday. The Sudanese government-owned Al Inqar Al Watani news-

paper quoted Colonel Mohammad Al Amin Khalifa, a member of Sudan's 13-man ruling military council, as saying a further 50,000 Ethiopians were heading towards his country. Rebels of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) captured the Ethiopian capital on Tuesday, a week after then President Mengistu Haile Mariam fled into exile in Zimbabwe. Khalifa said Sudan could not cope with the influx of the refugees who were in dire need of food and medicine. Meanwhile, Amnesty Interna-

shattered an economy potentially rich in oil, diamonds and agriculture. A provisional ceasefire has been in force since May 15 under a May 1 accord initiated near a Lisbon by representatives of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the ruling MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). The so-called Estoril peace accord is meant to end three decades of bloodshed — 14 years of guerrilla struggle against Portuguese rule followed by civil war after 1975 independence. A political-military commission comprising the two Angolan sides and Soviet, Portuguese and U.S. observers will supervise the truce and prepare for elections.

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## Angolan parties sign ceasefire

LISBON (R) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi signed an historic peace agreement on Friday formally ending their 16-year-old civil war. The ceasefire signed at the Portuguese foreign ministry banquet hall goes into immediate effect and is subject to international monitoring. The peace accord also provides for Angola's first multi-party elections between September and November 1992. Witnessing the ceremony were U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and his Soviet counterpart Alexander Bessmertnykh whose governments pledged to suspend military aid to UNITA and Luanda upon the accord signing. Also present were Organisa-

tion of African Unity Chairman President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose organisation is sending a peacekeeping force to Angola to help monitor truce and eventual free elections. The two erstwhile Angolan foes shook hands after each signed the 66-page accord, which was mediated by former colonial power Portugal during a year of arduous negotiations. "We have just witnessed an historic occasion," said Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva. Church bells rang out across Lisbon and thousands of Angolan exiles threw parties to celebrate the end of the war which has killed at least 300,000 people and

shattered an economy potentially rich in oil, diamonds and agriculture. A provisional ceasefire has been in force since May 15 under a May 1 accord initiated near a Lisbon by representatives of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the ruling MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). The so-called Estoril peace accord is meant to end three decades of bloodshed — 14 years of guerrilla struggle against Portuguese rule followed by civil war after 1975 independence. A political-military commission comprising the two Angolan sides and Soviet, Portuguese and U.S. observers will supervise the truce and prepare for elections.



Relatives of Jordanians being tried in Kuwait for demonstrate outside the Kuwaiti embassy in Jaber allegedly collaborating with Iraqi forces, Friday Amman (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan).

## One killed, 11 injured in Gaza inter-fighting

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — One person was killed and at least 11 were wounded when Palestinians battled each other in Nuseirat refugee camp in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, Palestinian sources said. The camp clash came a day after the leadership of a 41-month-long revolt against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip appealed for an end to Arab-Arab violence.

The incident was sparked when a group of masked Palestinian militants attacked the home of a known collaborator on the outskirts of Nuseirat, the sources said. They said the family fought back, caught one of the masked men and beat him badly. Word of the fight spread through the camp and hundreds of Nuseirat residents came to the scene and stoned the home of the collaborator.

The melee was at full pitch when someone inside the house threw an explosive device into the crowd killing Hussein Abu Yusef, 17, and wounding 11 people, the sources said. There were rumours the device was a hand grenade but they could not be verified. The army said it knew of a clash between Arabs in Nuseirat but had no details. It was unclear how the clash ended. The Unified Leadership of the Uprising (UNLU), which, with the Islamic Movement Hamas directs the revolt, circulated a pamphlet on Thursday appealing for an end to Arab-Arab violence. "We reaffirm that the main principle of the intifada is not to use masks to deal with our people," said pamphlet numbered 72 in the series of revolt guidelines. "Stop kidnappings, interroga-

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## Baker, Sharaa meet today

LISBON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, in a surprise announcement, said Friday he would meet Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa in Lisbon on Saturday.

Posing for photographers at the start of talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Baker said the meeting, at his own request, would focus on U.S. efforts to convene a Middle East peace conference. He gave no other details. The meeting with Sharaa was not previously on Baker's announced schedule in his visit to Portugal to witness the signing of an Angolan peace pact on Friday evening.

Baker has made four trips to the Middle East since the Gulf war ended in February. Although Baker has that he has made significant progress, obstacles still remain, including the question of what role the United Nations should play in any conference. U.S. officials have said that differences between Israel and Syria have prevented a conference from being arranged.

## Israel releases Palestinian prisoner

TYRE, Lebanon (AP) — In an unusual move, Israel has released a Palestinian fighter well before his prison term expired, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Friday. It was not immediately clear if Mustafa Badran's release Thursday was connected to the proposed swap of seven Israeli soldiers for Arab detainees — a deal which could also secure the release of Western hostages in Lebanon. An ICRC statement said Israeli army personnel on Thursday handed Badran, 25, over to representatives of the Geneva-based humanitarian organisation near the Lebanese border town of Naqurah. The ICRC representatives drove him to his family in the small refugee camp of Al Bass, on the outskirts of Tyre. The statement provided no other details and Israel made no comment on the release. A member of Fateh, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's mainstream faction, Badran was arrested by Israeli troops in south Lebanon in 1987. He was heading with two comrades to the border for an attack against an unsus-

fied Israeli target. His comrades were both killed as they tried to resist arrest. An Israeli court had sentenced Badran to eight years in prison, and Israeli authorities declined comment on his early release. Local reporters who saw Badran briefly late Thursday quoted him as saying the decision to let him go came as a surprise to him. He said he did not know what prompted the Israelis to free him. It was not clear where exactly Badran was being held all this time. But convicts who are sentenced are normally held in Israeli jails, while suspected "terrorists" picked up in Lebanon are detained in an Israeli-occupied border enclave. Badran's release coincided with an announcement by a Palestinian faction that it was willing to swap the body of an Israeli sergeant for "our comrades as well as Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners held by the enemy." The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine did not specify in its announcement Thursday the number or identity of prisoners it wants freed in return for the body

# Syria, PLO bury the hatchet, coordinate positions Rapprochement aims to enhance peace process, not undermine it

By Lami K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
ARAB concern that Israel has emerged stronger in the aftermath of the Iraqi defeat during the Gulf war has prompted Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to bury the hatchet in an attempt to press for better terms for the U.S.-led peace process. Analysts, however, warn that even though the meeting between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and a top level PLO delegation in Damascus last week has reportedly ended the nine-year-old political rivalry there is still a long way to go towards normalisation of bilateral relations. A major outcome of last week's meeting was Syria's first public recognition — since 1983 — of the "legitimacy" of the PLO leadership, thus

apparently abandoning its long declared drive to ouster Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. According to PLO officials, neither Assad nor other Syrian officials raised the issue of Arafat's leadership during the Damascus meetings, while the Syrian state-run media, monitored in Amman referred to the delegation as the "PLO leadership". In past encounters, Syria demanded that Arafat be replaced by another leader and insisted on changes within the organisation in favour of the pro-Syrian Palestinian factions. But last week, relations, again for the first time, seem to have transcended what increasingly had become a personal feud between Assad and Arafat as both sides agreed to

coordinate an Arab negotiating position towards the U.S.-led process to end the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully. Palestinian political observers admitted, however, that the PLO has effectively conceded a leading Syrian role in putting forward the Arab and Palestinian negotiating position. "We actually backed the Syrian ceiling of political demands and in a way the PLO will be vulnerable to any change of heart by Syria," one PLO official admitted. The Syrian-PLO agreement has practically amounted to joining efforts to counter what they view as U.S. attempts to marginalise the United Nations role in the proposed peace conference, and exclude the PLO from taking part in any future Arab-Israeli negotia-

tions. "We both want a full participation of the United Nations and the European Community, and we both want an independent Palestinian representation at the proposed conference," said Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's "foreign minister" who headed the Palestinian delegation, after meeting President Assad. The U.S. and Syria have already differed on the United Nations role in the proposed negotiations and Washington has repeatedly implied that it was not ready to press for PLO participation as Israel refuses to talk to the organisation. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who has already made four diplomatic tours of the region, has said that the U.S. preferred a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delega-

tion. PLO officials said that even though they were ready to explore all options, including a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, they insist that the PLO should take part and have a say on an equal footing with all the parties in the conflict. "We agreed with the Syrians that the form of Palestinian participation should be left to the PLO," PLO executive Yasser Abed Rabbo, who attended the Damascus talks, told the Jordan Times. Israel insists that Palestinian delegates should come from the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the PLO argues that a Palestinian delegation should also include Palestinians from the diaspora and be appointed by the orga-

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## PLO values Jordan position

TUNIS (Petra) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Thursday voiced appreciation for Jordan's position towards proposed peace conference to settle the Palestine problem, and highly valued Jordan's adherence to Arab and international legitimacy in this regard. In a communiqué issued at the end of the PLO's Executive Committee meeting, chaired by Chairman Yasser Arafat, the committee called for continuing joint Jordanian-Palestinian coordination to ensure good conditions for reaching a just and durable solution to the problems of the region. The PLO Executive Committee reviewed contacts made recently by Palestinian delegations who toured a number of countries to canvass support for the political settlement in the region, and discussed the outcome of Chairman Arafat's meetings with a number of African leaders. The committee described these meetings as positive and said they were bound to contribute to providing elements of success for the peaceful settlement in line with international legitimacy and in a manner safeguarding Palestinian and Arab interests. The communiqué denounced the waves of Jewish immigration to the occupied Arab territories, particularly the massive immigration from Ethiopia of the Falasha Jews. It noted that such immigration received the support of the United States, thus helping Israel to implement its Zionist expansionist plans, aimed at creating Greater Israel and at aborting the peace process.



## Pre-election tension in Algiers as Muslims stream to prayers

ALGIERS (R) — Muslim fundamentalists streamed to the two main Algiers mosques Friday amid fears that growing tension after a week of protests could spark mass demonstrations in the capital.

Summoned by militants of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), one day ahead of the official start of electioneering for June 27 parliamentary elections, chanting Muslims marched through the hilltop streets towards the Kouba Mosque.

Many of the militants in Algiers had come from outlying towns, spending their nights in the capital's Martyrs' Square and May 1 Square, sleeping under trees and listening to speeches by FIS leaders. Groups of women prepared food in make-shift kitchens.

On Friday at the Kouba Mosque they were due to be addressed by FIS leader Abassi Madani and his deputy Ali Belhadj whose supporters are pursuing an indefinite strike to demand changes in electoral laws and presidential elections coinciding with the poll

for parliament.

FIS leaders say the electoral laws favour the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) which headed the one-party state from independence from France in 1962 until reforms by President Chadli Benjedid two years ago allowed other parties.

The FIS took control of more than 50 per cent of local councils in municipal elections last June.

On Thursday night, after riot police used water cannon and tear gas to force marching protesters onto pavements, Belhadj told a crowd estimated by journalists at 50,000: "If the FIS fails now in confronting the government, the regime will be able to do what it wants with democracy."

Madani and his fiery deputy met Prime Minister Moudoud Hamroune Wednesday night and both sides agreed to try to avoid violence.

In the crowded streets of Kouba, in western Algiers, there was little obvious sign of police or national guard but near the city centre, a row of 10 blue anti-riot

vehicles was lined up just off the main seafont boulevard.

Belhadj on Thursday night, speaking in the FIS stronghold of Bab Eloued, called on police to leave their barracks and join demonstrators in their home towns.

Bab Eloued played an important role in week-long riots which erupted against the government in October 1988. Officials then said 159 people were killed, although unofficial estimates said the toll was possibly nearer 500.

The Algerian News Agency APS said police and national guard had been deployed to persuade the militants to keep to areas authorised by the government.

It said the government told the FIS Tuesday night to limit demonstrations to sit-ins in four areas, including Martyrs' Square and May 1 Square.

Despite the government warning, demonstrators pursued their marches through the streets, bringing the first use of tear gas by police Wednesday.

For the first time, Berber sup-

porters of the FIS, from the Kabylie town of Tizi Ouzou, were seen among marchers heading to the Kouba Mosque.

Most Berbers want the electoral laws changed but have not taken a definitive stand on other FIS demands.

Marchers heading towards Kouba Mosque, led by two children carried on the shoulders of two activists and displaying copies of the Koran, were kept to one side of the street by FIS marshals.

In May 1 Square, verses of the Muslim holy book, the Koran were relayed over loudspeakers and posters in Arabic and French proclaimed support for FIS.

"After the dialogue of the deaf, the only way is the political strike," read of banner.

In nearby streets, however, many shops — bakeries, gift and clothes shops and cafes — which normally open on Friday ignored the strike call.

Growing mounds of rubbish cluttered pavements despite a FIS order earlier in the week that



Abassi Madani

collectors return to work because of a health risk.

One rubbish vehicle was seen in the city centre Friday. Workers used spades to shift debris that had burst from bags.

Across the doors of the FIS-controlled town hall, a poster proclaimed: "The Islamic town is on strike."

Most key sectors of the economy, such as gas and oil installations, transport and commerce appear largely untouched by the strike.

## U.S. Middle East peace efforts a bluff — Heikal

CAIRO (R) — Leading Egyptian writer Mohammad Heikal has accused Washington of bluffing Arabs by talking about Middle East peace.

"This so-called eagerness of the U.S. to bring about a settlement in the Middle East... is no more than an exercise in public relations. That is all," Heikal said in an interview published by Al-Ahram Weekly.

"The Americans are going through the motions of a peace process but only so that the Arabs think they are eager to bring about a settlement," he said. The interview took place before U.S. President George Bush outlined a plan for arms control in the Middle East.

Heikal was editor-in-chief of the daily Al-Ahram and the most influential journalist in the Arab World until he fell out with the late President Anwar Sadat in the early 1970s. Al-Ahram Weekly is the daily's English-language spin-off.

"I don't see the possibility of a settlement," Heikal said. "For any settlement there must be 'give and take'... The situation is not amenable to a settlement. It can only lead to surrender by one party to the other," he said.

Heikal said the U.S. peace proposals were vague and lacked seriousness.

"The fact is the Arabs have nothing to give now but their own flesh and blood... What the Arab side would be signing at the negotiating table will not be a treaty but its own obituary," Heikal said.

"What is being talked about is a conference that would convene only once to start process. This is what the Arabs are invited to join. It is as if they were asked to hurry up and catch a plane before it leaves without being told where the plane is going," Heikal added.

"When the Syrians meekly asked about the destination they were accused of creating obstacles," he said.

Heikal also said the Gulf war would not herald a new world order, as George Bush says, but "consecrate the present order — 'pan American'."

"What I saw during the Gulf crisis was not a new order emerging but an old one reasserting itself against all possible challenge," he said.

"The idea of a new world order was a fallacy from the start. It was something for the Arab World to



Mohammad Heikal

talk about. I hear no talk of a 'new order' coming for instance from Asia, Africa or Latin America," he added.

But asked about other possible scenarios for the region, Heikal had no definite vision of the future of the Middle East. "The future of the Arab World is going to take its destiny in its own hands and not just echo the words of others," he said.

## Aziz: Glaspie gave no green light to invade

ANKARA (R) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein did not believe U.S. envoy April Glaspie gave him a green light to seize Kuwait and expected severe American reaction, an Iraqi leader said in an interview published Thursday.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz told the Turkish newspaper Milliyet he was present at a controversial meeting between President Saddam and Glaspie just before the August 2 invasion.

"She didn't give a green light and she didn't mention a red light because the question of our presence in Kuwait was not raised in the meeting," he told Turkish Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who conducted the interview in Baghdad last week.

Iraq released a transcript of the

Saddam-Glaspie meeting early in the Gulf crisis which fuelled criticism in the United States that the ambassador had not been forceful enough.

The U.S. State Department did not repudiate the transcript at the time, but Glaspie told a congressional hearing after the Gulf war that it had been edited to misrepresent her stance.

Aziz said President Saddam and Glaspie had discussed an Iraqi memorandum to the secretary-general of the Arab League complaining about the Kuwaiti government.

"About that, about that, she said 'we don't interfere.' And we didn't take it as a green light on the side of the Americans that if we intervened militarily in Kuwait the Americans would not react. That was not true.

"We were expecting an American attack on the morning of the second of August," Aziz said.

"What my president was saying to her was 'we are not against the United States, but we have been harmed by the Kuwaitis and we are not going to tolerate that.'"

He said Glaspie had told President Saddam that Washington would not interfere in the long-standing border dispute between Iraq and Kuwait, but the Iraqi president had not taken that as a signal that he could get away with occupying the whole emirate.

But he had taken the risk anyway? "Yes, we knew exactly that there would be a severe American reaction," Aziz said.

He said President Saddam had not taken the decision to invade

at the time he met Glaspie and was still hoping inter-Arab negotiations could solve Iraq's problems with Kuwait.

In the months after the invasion, Aziz, who was then foreign minister, met U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in several failed attempts to reach a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

He said there had been no misunderstanding of the likely U.S. response to Iraq's action and described Glaspie as the victim of inter-agency rivalry within the U.S. administration.

"They wanted to choose a scapegoat and they found her... She acted as an ambassador of her country, within her instructions."

## Kuwait says Iraq has not relinquished claim

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Kuwait Thursday accused Iraq of bad faith, saying it has not relinquished claims to the emirate as demanded by the Security Council.

British Ambassador David Hannay, meanwhile, hinted that trade sanctions against Baghdad will remain in place.

Kuwaiti Ambassador Mohammad Abulhasan, in a letter to the Security Council released Thursday, said Iraqi officials repeatedly have emphasised their right to absorb Kuwait.

Abulhasan cited press reports quoting Iraqi Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan as saying Iraq still insists on its claim to Kuwait, which it invaded Aug. 2. The Security Council has demanded that Iraq renounce its territorial claims on Kuwait.

The Jordanian daily Sawt Al-Shaab quoted Ramadan in its May 27 issue as saying: "If history repeats itself, we wouldn't take another position than the one we took. The talk about Kuwait being part of Iraq was a temptation, but conviction."

"We made a lot of dear sacrifices during the mother of all battles, Ramadan was quoted as saying. "We have to harvest the crop of this battle in the next battle."

He repeated Iraq's territorial claims in an interview with an Egyptian newspaper this week. The Kuwaiti said.

Hannay, responding to questions about the reported Iraqi statements, told reporters Thursday: "It is true that members of the Iraqi government are making these statements, of course it is worrisome and a case of non-compliance."

He said the Security Council would be reviewing Iraq's compliance with various resolutions early next week as the council decides whether to gradually lift trade sanctions.

Hannay, the British envoy, hinted strongly that Iraq was not complying with various conditions set by the Security Council for the eventual lifting of sanctions.

He said that Iraq also had not satisfied requirements for a comprehensive listing of its weapons of mass destruction.

## U.S. President George Bush's Middle East arms control initiative

The following fact sheet on President Bush's Middle East arms control initiative was issued by the White House May 29.

FULFILLING the pledge he made in his March 6 address to a joint session of Congress, the president announced today a series of proposals intended to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East, as well as the missiles that can deliver them. The proposals also seek to restrain destabilising conventional arms build-ups in the region.

The proposals would apply to the entire Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the other states of the Maghreb and the Gulf Cooperation Council. They reflect our consultations with allies, governments in the region, and key suppliers of arms and technology.

The support of both arms exporters and importers will be essential to the success of the initiative. Since proliferation is a global problem, it must find a global solution. At the same time, the current situation in the Middle East poses unique dangers and opportunities. Thus, the president's proposals will concentrate on the Middle East as its starting point, while complementing other initiatives such as those taken by Prime Ministers John Major and Brian Mulroney. It includes the following elements.

The initiative calls on the five major suppliers of conventional arms to meet at senior levels in

the near future to discuss the establishment of guidelines for restraints on destabilising transfers of conventional arms, as well as weapons of mass destruction and associated technology. France has agreed to host the initial meeting. (The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States have supplied the vast majority of the conventional arms exported to the Middle East in the last decade). At the same time, these guidelines will permit states in the region to acquire the conventional capabilities they legitimately need to deter and defend against military aggression.

These discussions will be expanded to include other suppliers in order to obtain the broadest possible cooperation. The London Summit of the G-7, to be hosted by the British in July, will provide an early opportunity to begin to engage other governments.

To implement this regime, the suppliers would commit:

- 1) to observe a general code of responsible arms transfers;
- 2) to avoid destabilising transfers; and
- 3) to establish effective domestic export controls on the end-use of arms or other items to be transferred.

The guidelines will include a mechanism for consultations among suppliers, who would

of certain arms sales;

- 2) meet regularly to consult on arms transfers;
- 3) consult on an ad hoc basis if a supplier believed guidelines were not being observed; and
- 4) provide one another with an annual report on transfers.

The initiative proposes a freeze on the acquisition, production, and testing of surface-to-surface missiles by states in the region with a view to the ultimate elimination of such missiles from their arsenals.

Suppliers would also step up efforts to coordinate export licensing for equipment, technology and services that could be used to manufacture surface-to-surface missiles. Export licenses would be provided only for peaceful end uses.

The initiative builds on existing institutions and focuses on activities directly related to nuclear weapons capability. The initiative would

— Call on regional states to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material (enriched uranium or separated plutonium);

— Reiterate our call on all states in the region that have not already done so to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

— Reiterate our call to place all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

— Continue to support the eventual creation of a regional nuclear weapon-free zone.

The proposal will build on the president's recent initiative to achieve early completion of the global chemical weapons convention.

— The initiative calls for all states in the region to commit to becoming original parties to the convention.

Given the history of possession and use of chemical weapons in the region, the initiative also calls for regional states to institute confidence-building measures now by engaging in presignature implementation of appropriate Chemical Weapons Convention provisions.

As with the approach to chemical weapons controls, the proposal builds on an existing global approach. The initiative would

— Call for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through full implementation of existing BWC provisions and an improved mechanism for information exchange. These measures will be pursued at the five-year review conference of the BWC this September.

— Urge regional states to adopt biological weapons confidence-building measures.

This initiative complements our continuing support for the continuation of the U.N. Security Council embargo against arms transfers to Iraq, as well as the efforts of the U.N. Special Commission to eliminate Iraq's remaining capabilities to use or produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Documentary  
18:30 News in French  
19:15 News in Hebrew  
19:30 News in Arabic  
20:00 The Bill Cosby Show  
21:00 Encounter  
22:00 News in English  
22:30 Feature film: "Death Flight"

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:27 Fajr  
05:27 (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:53 Dhuhr  
16:13 Asr  
19:23 Maghrib  
20:10 Isha

#### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetish, Tel. 810740  
Assumption of God Church, Tel. 637785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

### De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 623266  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 623543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Assunta International Church Tel. 683326  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811258  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654922  
Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology:

It will be fair and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm.

Min./max. temp.  
Amman ..... 11 / 25  
Aqaba ..... 15 / 32

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Deaths	11 / 28
Jordan Valley	16 / 31
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 54 per cent, Aqaba 27 per cent.	
<b>USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS</b>	
<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>	
Dr. Ayman Abdul Jabbar	614222
Dr. Fakri Abu Teyeh	885880
Dr. Mohammad Al Awad	741391
Dr. Arafat Al Ashleh	602507
First pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asama pharmacy	637625
Nairobi pharmacy	625672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shamsal pharmacy	657660
<b>AMMAN:</b>	
Al Sharran pharmacy	(275825)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Fakhri Al Sharabati	(—)
Khalifa pharmacy	985417
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	
Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate Response	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	892228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	603800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230

Central Amman Telephone	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
ZARQA:	
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Int. Airport	08-53200
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	
<b>AMMAN:</b>	
Hussein Medical Centre	813812/2
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/8
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	644241/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	624262
Malina, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsal	661171/4
Shamsal Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	668127/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Indian, Al-Muhajreen	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashraf	775111/26

### EC aid for Palestinians

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission announced Thursday a 10 million ECU (\$12 million) aid programme for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It said the grants would mainly be used to help boost employment and incomes in the industrial, farming and service sectors as well as to improve the functioning of local Palestinian institutions. About half of the money will go to small and medium-sized projects in agriculture, industry, services and housing, some of it through financial cooperatives. Other grants will go to projects to improve schooling and professional training and also health and sanitation services. The EC began direct aid programmes to Palestinians in the occupied territories in 1987. This

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:15	Beirut (ME)
15:00	Sana (Y)
22:45	Cairo (MS)
23:30	Damascus, Paris (AF)
<b>MARKET PRICES</b>	
<b>Upper/lower price in US per kg.</b>	
Apple	250 / 300
Banana	300 / 400
Beans (Mungbean)	400 / 500
Beans	400 / 500
Broccoli	400 / 400
Cabbage	140 / 100
Carrot	200 / 150
Cauliflower	180 / 120
Cucumbers (large)	120 / 90
Cucumbers (small)	240 / 200
Eggplant	140 / 80
Garlic	450 / 400
Lemon	320 / 280
Lettuce (per one)	120 / 100
Marrow (large)	140 / 80
Marrow (small)	280 / 160
Onion (dry)	160 / 120
Onion (green)	170 / 120
Orange	120 / 100
Pepper (hot)	240 / 200
Pepper (sweet)	240 / 200
Radish	280 / 220
Sage	150 / 100

### ARRIVALS

<b>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</b>	
07:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
16:35	New Delhi (RJ)
18:35	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
11:00	Damascus (RJ)
11:15	Aqaba (RJ)
17:45	Cairo (RJ)
19:30	Tripoli (RJ)
<b>Other Flights (Terminal 2)</b>	
12:00	Sana (Y)
17:50	R (AZ)
22:00	Paris, Damascus (AF)
22:45	Cairo (MS)
<b>ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</b>	
08:00	Damascus (RJ)
09:00	Aqaba (RJ)
11:10	Amman, New York (RJ)
12:00	Vladivostok (RJ)
12:30	London (RJ)
12:45	Rome, Madrid (RJ)
13:45	Geneva, Paris (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:30	Tripoli (RJ)
20:00	Jeddah (RJ)
22:15	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

مَكْزَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



# Home News

## Crown Prince returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath returned to Amman at dawn Friday after a working visit to the United Kingdom and were welcomed at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein and Jordanian officials.

While in London, Prince Hassan addressed an annual dinner held by the London-based Middle East Aid for Palestinians (MEAP) urging all non-governmental organisations and concerned individuals to exert efforts towards ensuring visits to the Israeli-held Arab lands, by U.N. organisations and fact finding missions, in order to examine the conditions of the Palestinian people suffering under occupation.

The Crown Prince underlined the need for a peace conference, as soon as possible, noting that 65 per cent of the total area of the occupied territories has now come under direct Israeli control, with the Israeli expansionist policies continuing unabated, and with Israel confiscating Arab land at the rate of 300 dunams a day.

Earlier, Prince Hassan sent a

message to an International Conference on the Middle East — Challenges after the Gulf War held in Rome urging the superpowers and the United Nations to promptly deal with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and bring peace to the Middle East.

Jordan's Ambassador to Italy Hassan Abu Nimeh Thursday presented Prince Hassan's address to the conference discussing information and world media, calling on the world media to expand their coverage of issues of concern to the world community like peace, security, development and the protection of the environment.

Prince Hassan underlined the importance of objective reporting, which, he said, can have direct influence on public opinion in the industrialised world which can, in turn, contribute to more sound and wiser decision making concerning world issues.

He urged the world media to hold workshops, seminars and conferences designed to propagate calls on governments and people to work towards protecting the earth's environment and water resources and to build a better world for the future.

## Summer camps to complement schools

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has given his consent to a request by the Ministry of Youth to name the summer youth camps "Al Hussein Youth Camps"; the camps are usually set up in Ajloun, Karak, Balqa, Tafleh, Maan and Aqaba regions.

A ministry official, who made the announcement Friday, said that the concerned sections at the ministry were making arrangements for setting up the camps this summer and laying down rules and preparing programme of activities which would enable the youth to utilise their potential to serve their country.

Director of the Ministry's Youth Affairs Ibrahim Qutaisat said that the youth camps were first set up in Jordan in 1961, at the request of King Hussein, with the purpose of providing students

with skills useful to them in the future.

The summer camps, he said, represent extra curriculum activity, complementing the learning process at school.

Mr. Qutaisat said that the Ministry of Education set up the first summer camps in the Kingdom in 1962 and a total of 9320 male and female students from the secondary stage participated in the programmes which included theoretical and practical work, including planting of trees, and recreational activities, like visiting archaeological sites.

Mr. Qutaisat said that the summer camps to be held this year were designed to "foster in the hearts of the students a strong sense of national belonging and boost the students' spirit of cooperation in the process of building up their country."

## Jordan attends conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Culture and Youth Minister Khalid Al Karaki Friday left for Cairo to take part in the 8th Arab culture ministers' conference which starts Saturday (today). The conference will discuss resolutions and recommendations of the previous conference and progress of work in a number of Arab cultural programmes already agreed upon in previous conferences.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference comprises the Ministry of Culture and Youth's Secretary General Usama Mijda, minister's Advisor and Director of Cultural Affairs Mohammad Amalrah and minister's Office Director Salim Kharoub.

## Egyptian sentenced for murder

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 26-year-old Egyptian identified as H.A.S.H. was sentenced by the criminal court for 15 years in prison, with hard labour, for murdering his colleague, identified only as G.S.H., also of Egyptian nationality.

The two were employed as workers at a bakery in Al Qweis-meh where the murder took place after a quarrel according to a report in the local press.

The report said that the two workers had a quarrel, following an arms wrestling match, which resulted in the victim hitting his colleague with a wooden board used to support dough. They had to break the fight when the other workers intervened. The report said that the two had another fight at home resulting in the murderer using a sharp knife to kill his opponent.

In another development, the

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Angry Jordanians Friday stage a demonstration in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy building protesting Kuwaiti mistreatment of their families (Photo by Yousef Al 'Alfan)

## Demonstrators protest against Kuwaiti treatment of Jordanians

AMMAN (AP) — More than 200 Jordanians on Friday staged a demonstration protesting Kuwaiti mistreatment of their families and relatives in the liberated emirate.

The crowd, chanting Palestinian and Jordanian slogans, called on the government of Kuwait to free all prisoners arrested in recent months on charges of collaborating with Iraqi authorities during the six-

month occupation of the emirate.

"No to unfair trials. No to Arab silence," the group chanted in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy building.

"We call on the government and the people of Kuwait to release all Palestinian, Jordanian and other prisoners," said Khaled Ramadan, one of the organisers of the demonstration.

"We also call on the government of Kuwait to stop the unfair trials against innocent Palestinian and Jordanian citizens," he said.

Mr. Ramadan said the group had submitted a petition to the Kuwaiti Embassy and to the United Nations protesting "mistreatment of Palestinians and Jordanians at the hands of criminal Kuwaiti groups."

## Jordan marks World Non-Smoking Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along with other nations of the world Friday observed Non-Smoking Day, as called for by the World Health Organisation (WHO), under the slogan "toward creating public places and public transport free of smoking."

The Health Ministry said it was implementing a nationwide campaign to spread awareness, among members of the society, against the dangers of smoking, would hold a number of lectures and distribute posters and leaflets to various sectors and would organise documentary film shows at various organisations in Jordan.

Furthermore, the anti-smoking society in Jordan, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), is preparing for a general symposium, to open Saturday at the [Royal Cultural] Centre in Amman, to review in several working papers and discussions the dangers of smoking.

The announcement said that

participants would discuss the danger of smoking on people in general and pregnant women in particular as well as smoking-related diseases, like cancer of the lungs, and ways of reducing the effects of the danger on children.

The Ministry of Health quoted statistics as proving that children of smoking parents are liable to be admitted to hospitals for treatment for various diseases more after than those of non-smoking parents and that smokers are liable to die of heart attacks and cancer in a far more percentage than non-smokers.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) director issued a statement on the eve of the occasion urging all smokers to refrain from smoking for 24 hours, Friday, as an expression of their desire to give up the bad habit.

The Non-Smoking Day is for all smokers to remember the dangers of smoking to their health and to others and refrain from smoking, he said.

According to the Health Ministry statement WHO was preparing for a general conference on smoking, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in April next year, in order to focus world attention on the danger of smoking.

A spokesman for the anti-smoking society in Jordan said last week that smoking in Jordan had been on the increase and estimated the total sum of money spent annually on cigarettes in the country at JD 70 million. He also said that smokers world wide spent nearly \$100 billion annually on cigarettes and tobacco.

To mark the occasion, Health Minister Adnan Jaljoul Thursday opened a non-smoking storey at the Philadelphia Hotel in Amman. Residents can stay in 22 rooms of the hotel's 5th floor without having to bear the smell of smoking, according to the hotel management.

Dr. Jaljoul expressed hope that Philadelphia would open the way for other hotels in Jordan to follow suit.

## Workshop on environment and media issues recommendations

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on the role of media in promoting awareness about environment, organised by Jordan Society for the Control of Environmental Pollution (JSCPEP) Thursday called for intensified media programmes to draw people's attention to the importance of environmental issues, and stressed the close link between media and environmental issues.

At the conclusion of its meetings, the workshop recommended the preparation of a directory for

media people, including media programmes tackling specific environmental issues, and programmes to fight environmental pollution.

The workshop also highlighted the need for providing editors for environmental affairs, to be trained by Jordanian experts in cooperation with other parties concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme.

The workshop called on JSCPEP to organise meetings between environmental experts and media

people to encourage media coverage of environmental issues.

It further called on the society to approach educational, youth, and cultural institutions with a view to convincing them to include environmental topics in their programmes and activities.

It also suggested introducing an incentive system, whereby media representatives or media institutions are given special yearly awards in recognition of their distinguished services or work in the environmental field.

## After Jordanian protest, Saudis rescind decision on Palestinian pilgrims

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director of the Ministry of Awqaf Haj Department Friday said that head of the consular division at the Saudi Embassy in Amman informed him that the Saudi government has allowed Palestinians living in the occupied Arab territories since 1948 to travel to Saudi Arabia to perform pilgrimage to Mecca through Jordan.

A spokesman for the Saudi Embassy said that visas for these pilgrims would be granted by the Saudi Embassy in Amman. The source added that Palestinian pilgrims could enter the Saudi territories from anywhere they want.

Jordan had earlier protested what it said was a new rule by Saudi Arabia that Palestinian pilgrims from lands occupied since 1948 must go to Mecca through Egypt.

The rule would affect only Israeli Arabs. Palestinian residents of the occupied West Bank held Jordanian passports and would not have been affected by the decision.

Saudi Arabia is the home of the Muslim holy sites of Mecca and Medina, the focus of the annual pilgrimage, or Haj.

The traditional Haj route for Palestinians has been through Jordan, which administers religious affairs in the occupied territories.

"The Saudi decision to change the pilgrims' route has been met with surprise among pilgrims, Jordanian and Palestinian citizens as well as official and public circles," the state-run Petra news

agency was quoted by Reuters as reporting on Friday.

"Those circles have affirmed that the new ruling conceals political inclinations which do not serve the interests of Muslim pilgrims," it said.

Jordan's protest came after Saudi Arabia announced last week that Palestinian residents of Israel must travel through Cairo to perform next month's pilgrimage.

About 1,460 Israeli Arabs have registered for the Haj, and a similar number of Palestinians from the occupied territories also plan to make the trip, officials in Jerusalem said.

Petra said that Jordan's Foreign Ministry "has launched urgent contacts with the Saudi Arabian and Egyptian authorities to ensure that Palestinian pilgrims will be transported through Jordan."

The agency said that travel through Jordan would give the pilgrims an opportunity to see relatives in the Kingdom.

On Tuesday, the secretary general of the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, Ahmad Hilayel, said the number of Jordanians and Palestinians registered for this year's Muslim pilgrimage was less than half last year's total. He attributed the drop to tensions following the Gulf war.

Dr. Hilayel said that only 6,000 Muslims from Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza and lands occupied in 1948 had registered to

perform the pilgrimage this year, down from 13,000 last year.

The first group of Muslim pilgrims will leave Amman Saturday, June 8, according to Dr. Hilayel.

The first batch of Muslims from Palestinian lands occupied since 1948 will be arriving in Amman to make the trip to Mecca on Thursday, June 6, Dr. Hilayel said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Dr. Hilayel said that formalities for visas to the Jordanian pilgrims had already been completed, but those for the Palestinians will be finished in the coming two days.

The announcement coincided with a statement by the Foreign Ministry in Amman that it had held urgent contacts with the Egyptian and Saudi governments and the Arab League in Cairo to try to convince the Saudi Arabian government to rescind the decision affecting Arab Israelis travel to Mecca.

Petra said that the Foreign Ministry had informed Cairo and Riyadh of the arrangements Jordan had taken to facilitate the travel of all Jordanian and Palestinian pilgrims, like during previous years, so as to save them the trouble of a longer trip by other means. Furthermore, the Ministry of Awqaf had already charged the pilgrims for fees to cover transport and accommodation and the money was handed over to the concerned transport companies undertaking this service, said Petra.

## Jordanian officials brief investigating team on Israeli human rights violations

## Fact-finding group to finalise mission in Cairo

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 15-member United Nations mission entrusted with examining the situation in the areas affected by Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian land left Amman for Cairo Friday on the next leg of a tour of the region.

The mission, known as the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the occupied territories, conducted talks in Jordan and toured Palestinian refugee camps to gather information from witnesses in the course of their investigation.

The delegation members met with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri who gave them details about Israel's continued arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people, violations of human rights, desecration of the Islamic and Christian holy places, closure of Arab schools and universities and the imposition of severe restrictions on social and economic life of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

Mr. Masri also spoke in detail about the Israeli authorities' drive to impose restrictions and other forms of harassment on Palestinians crossing the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad

bridges, on the River Jordan, on their way to and from the occupied territories on visits to their relatives.

The delegation members visited the bridges themselves shortly before they left for Cairo and held interviews with travellers and witnesses, heard testimony about Israel's arbitrary actions and inhuman treatment of Arabs.

Delegation members told Mr. Masri that they themselves had witnessed such inhuman treatment of Arab citizens during their visit to the bridges. The head of the mission told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that their visit was useful and constructive since it allowed them the chance to closely study the situation and to acquaint themselves with the extent of sufferings of the Palestinian people.

They said that the delegation would have to finalise their mission to Cairo before travelling to Geneva to submit a general report about the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The report would then be presented to the U.N. General Assembly in its coming session expected to start in September of this year.

The delegation members had earlier met with Director of the

Foreign Ministry's Palestinian Affairs Department Ahmad Qutaisat who briefed them on further atrocities committed by the Israelis.

The delegation's departure coincided with an appeal by the Ministry of Interior here to the world community and international organisations to exercise pressure on the Israeli authorities to halt their inhuman and repressive measures against the Palestinian people travelling to and from the occupied territories.

Solamieh Hammad, the ministry's secretary general who issued the appeal, the second in a week, said that the Israelis were allowing 1,750 persons to cross the King Hussein bridge, down from a normal of 2,500 a day, and cutting by half the number of (1,500) of persons allowed to cross the Prince Mohammad bridge.

He said that the Israelis were imposing restrictions on luggage and taking measures against the registration of children accompanying their parents.

The Israelis have resorted to similar arbitrary measures in previous years, prompting the Jordanian government to approach the U.N. Truce Committee and U.N. organisations to deal with the situation.

## Jordan hopes to strike oil in uncharted desert

By Jane Arraf  
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan, one of the few countries in the Middle East with no proven oil reserves, is trying to attract American exploration companies to drill in its uncharted desert.

Kamal Jreisat, director of Jordan's Natural Resources Authority (NRA), says his department has exchanged information with "two or three" American companies about the possibility of exploration agreements.

He told Reuters Jordan would spend about \$18 million on looking for oil and natural gas this year.

Three major oil companies — U.S.-based Hunt and Amoco, and Belgium's Petrofina — have drilled in Jordan over the last five years before pulling out after disappointing results.

But Mr. Jreisat said too few wells had been drilled to assess the prospects.

"It will never be a Saudi Arabia or a Kuwait but Jordan could very well have enough oil to make it self-sufficient," said a

foreign geologist not connected with the government.

"The potential for finding oil, measured by a world yardstick, is actually quite good."

The Gulf war brought Jordan to the edge of an oil crisis. The U.S.-led allies attacked highways in Iraq, virtually halting the flow of crude oil from Jordan's neighbour, then its only source.

Jordan turned to Syria, another oil-producing neighbour, to help make up the shortfall.

Most of Jordan lies on ancient rock which forms the north-west corner of the great plateau of Arabia, parts of which hold some of the richest oil reserves in the world.

Small amounts of high-quality crude have been found — the Hamza oilfield near Azrak in northeast Jordan produces about 400 barrels a day.

"People blame us," said Mr. Jreisat. "They find it difficult to believe that in a country like Jordan, which is surrounded by oil, we have found oil only in bumble quantities."

Jordan is currently drilling three oil wells in the north and

northwest. It plans three more natural gas wells this year in its Risha field, near the Iraqi border, where existing reserves are estimated at about 400 billion cubic feet.

Jordan is also proposing to double production of a gas-powered energy plant to supply 80 per cent of its electricity needs.

Canada, which provides technical help to the Kingdom's Oil Ministry, has pledged to spend \$9 million on exploration, but the money has been temporarily frozen while Ottawa privatises its state oil firm.

The geologist said Jordan was more likely to attract small, risk-oriented exploration companies than multinationals which are looking for large profits in the current climate of low oil prices.

"The big companies will pull out if nothing comes up right away. They don't need to find more oil," he said.

Said Abdullah Rousan, head of the government's Petroleum Department, said: "Our main target is to prove to these companies that we have something promising."

## Activist says women are inevitably involved in politics

By Maha Adhadi  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Jordanian feminist said that politics formed a substantial part of our daily life and that women's involvement in politics was almost inevitable.

In a lecture entitled "Women and Politics" at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), Wednesday, Toujan Faisal said that politics was intertwined with all major aspects of life. For example, she said politics was the backbone of economics, affecting each society.

"Politics is everything," Mrs. Faisal said. "And women already contribute to politics in many ways. When prices go up, it is usually up to women to economise and budget. If a country goes to war, women are among the highest numbers of casualties along with children."

Mrs. Faisal said that a great deal of controversy continued to surround the issue of women participating more actively in politics.

She said that by preventing women from assuming an active political role in society, the Arab World is siding the Western world in achieving certain long-term negative aspects. "One of the reasons that the Western world wants to see birth control methods introduced in the Arab World is to curb a population explosion. To a certain extent the Western world does not mind the large number of Arabs as long as they are consumers and not decision-makers. By imposing red-tape on women's involvement in politics we are paralysing half the population without the aid of birth control," Mrs. Faisal said.

She compared the way the

western media handles coverage of political figures, in a one-sided and biased way, with the way local media handles a local political figure if it is a woman. "The western media manages to assassinate the image of an Arab politician in such a way that this politician's image never recovers from the negative exposure. This is exactly what is done to women in politics locally," Mrs. Faisal said.

She called for more freedom for women in politics and expressed hope that there would no longer be any stalling of the issue of active contributions of women to politics.

Mrs. Faisal ran for a parliament seat in 1989. During her campaign she was accused of apostasy for promoting women rights. Before the election campaign Mrs. Faisal was a television announcer assigned to cover women affairs in 1988.

## IFAD to help Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) plans to send a technical committee of world experts to Jordan later this month in order to study projects for which Jordan had requested IFAD's aid, according to Minister of Planning Khaled Amin Abdullah.

In a statement by telephone from Rome to Radio Jordan, the minister said that the Jordanian delegation to the IFAD meeting in Rome had submitted requests for three projects concerning dams, water and agricultural schemes in the Kingdom.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
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## Bold step

THE LAST communique issued by the Unified Leadership of the Palestinian intifada has called for a halt to the killing of Palestinians at the hands of Palestinians for allegedly collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities. This is a bold and timely step that deserves to be heeded immediately. According to news reports and since the beginning of 1991, there were more Palestinians killed by Palestinian vigilantes than by Israeli bullets. What is worse is that according to knowledgeable Palestinian sources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, many of those 395 killed since the onset of the uprising in 1987 are innocent. And what is tragic about this internecine killing among the Palestinians is that those accused of collaborating with the occupying authorities never have a fair hearing by an independent tribunal to determine their guilt or innocence before a sentence is passed and carried out in manners that only damage the entire Palestinian cause.

It is worth recalling in this regard that the Palestinian movement for independence suffered dearly from such irresponsible atrocities ever since its inception in the early twenties. As long as such actions go on unchecked, only the rule of the jungle will prevail in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Should such a catastrophe continue unabated it would be the exact poison that would abort the Palestinian struggle for recognition. Those who are practicing in such arbitrary punitive measures are in fact playing into the hands of their enemy. The Israelis would rather see the Palestinians fight each other instead of being united against their occupiers.

It would be much better and wiser for the Palestinians who truly are concerned about curbing and halting collaboration with the Israeli occupiers to establish institutions for the purpose of investigating, trying and judging the accused after providing everyone the opportunity to defend themselves.

It is a cardinal principle in all systems of justice that the accused be accorded fair trial by an independent tribunal no matter how incriminating the evidence may look. The Palestinians need to preserve their image as a peace-loving people who seek nationhood and independence on the basis of democratic rule. The way things are conducted nowadays gives the erroneous impression that the Palestinian leadership is prone to despotism. It is imperative, therefore, that the appeal of the unified leadership of the intifada be respected for the overall interest of the entire Palestinian people.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

PRESIDENT Bush's announcement that his country will halt the spread of mass destruction weapons in the Middle East and restrain conventional arms buildups does not apply to Israel which continues to build up a vast arsenal of such weapons with backing and encouragement from the United States, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Friday. Indeed said the paper, the United States has just announced plans to provide Israel with 10 American-made F-15 fighter bombers and to help the Jewish state develop its rocket programme in order to ensure Israel's military superiority over the whole of the Arab Nation. Should the American plan be implemented, the Arabs would find themselves deprived of all means to defend themselves from continued Israeli aggression, and at the constant mercy of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, the paper noted. It should be pointed out that the U.S. plan came close on the heels of a U.S.-Israeli campaign directed against Syria which reminds us of the campaign launched on Iraq shortly before the Western alliance launched its aggression on the Iraqi people, the paper said. The United States and Israel are maintaining that as long as Syria possessed formidable missiles, there can be no security for the Jewish state and there is need to disarm Syria, the paper added. It is indeed strange to hear about such developments in the wake of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's abortive mission in the region, resulting from Israel's intransigent position with regard to peace effort, the paper said. The paper said that Washington's new plans regarding weapons in the region serve as ropes with which the U.S. hopes to bind the Arab World and restrain any move to resist aggression and ensure the restoration of Arab peoples' rights.

A columnist in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily voices bitter criticism of the Arab regimes which are now involved in a hostile propaganda campaign against one another at a time when the Israelis carry out their plans and implement their expansionist programmes in occupied Palestine. Ahmad Dhiban says that the Israelis are using Arab money deposited in America to transport the Jews to Palestine from Europe and Ethiopia and to build up a military arsenal to destroy the Arab World. He blames the Arab regimes for supporting the United States which is pursuing all efforts to disarm the Arab countries and to starve the Iraqi people at a time when Israel is being encouraged and helped to carry out atrocities in Palestine. While the Jewish state pursues a plan to gather all the Jews of the world to be settled in Palestine, the Arabs seek to squander their money on helping the Jews achieve their goals or help the U.S.-Israeli alliance to complete the destruction of Arab lands, Arab hopes and Arab future, the writer noted. Dhiban warns the Arabs against pursuing their present stand, and says that the greater Israeli dream extending from the Euphrates to the Nile is now taking shape, and calls for collective Arab action to deal with the dangerous situation.

View from Amman

## State of nation is mind-boggling

THE ideas crowd each other as I try to analyse what is taking place in our Middle East area now. At times my mind seems to become like a quick turning kaleidoscope whose configurations change quicker than the eye can see. Where does one begin? Does anything make sense anymore? Who is the ally of whom? Who are those strange, very strange bed fellows issuing noises of satisfaction when none seems to be satisfied.

Are the states of the Gulf, especially "liberated" Kuwait, more secure now than before? And what of Saudi Arabia and the role it played? Why does Syria now seem to be undergoing the same kind of vilification campaign that was the lot of Iraq in the wake of the Iran-Iraq war? What did Syria do to deserve this attack that seems calculated to culminate in a possible military aggression on her? And while Egypt had much of its foreign debt written off, the lot of the average Egyptian appears to have deteriorated. Is Egypt going anywhere?

While a blanket of desperation seems to have descended on the area, especially following the reduction of Iraq and the emergence of a hegemonic Israeli empire, our Arab lives and souls are more than ever before at the mercy of others. Neither internally, within each Arab state, nor collectively, within the entire Arab World, does anything seem to be working right. The Arab states, and most Arab leaders, wherever they may be, act as if nothing has happened, their demeanor says it is business as usual. In most states, repression rather than liberalisation appears on the increase with most Arab decision-makers more willing to talk to their foreign guests than their own people. Political legitimacy in most cases is enforced by police methods and dialogue is a taboo.

The state offers no, or few guidelines except in extolling its "achievements" and blowing-up the image of the ruler whose large pictures festoon the street corners of major Arab towns and cities. Political and civil liberties, except in a few places like Jordan, do not exist, and if they do, they are not the right of the people but the gift of the "inspired" leader who is always willing to withdraw if at the least provocation.

Meanwhile, the condition of the people in each state is getting meaner, the economy is in trouble, the society in the agony of transition caught between the clashing cultures of today and yesterday. None of the fundamental questions that face Arab society or societies is being debated: It is forbidden still to talk about sex, politics and religion. At best each society is drifting slowly but surely towards more of a messy situation. Each society continues to live on a day-to-day basis as if the future is never going to happen.

Such a situation is bound to startle and surprise us as indeed it does. It is thus that neither politically, socially nor economically do we plan for the future leaving others to plan for us.

If this picture seems gloomy it is because we continue to have our mind fettered and anchored to certain stakes in the ground of our lives: tradition, our fatalistic outlook to life, our religiosity and the fact that our mind, the Arab mind is forced to be alienated either by cocooning itself internally for fear of the state and society or by immigrating abroad.

Surely this is a gloomy snapshot made gloomier should one contemplate the external terror under which we live. Our neigh-

bours on the regional level have proven themselves to be totally unneighbourly. Shamir, now seventy-six years of age, is not only incapable now, or in the term of his next election, to change but incapable of a greater "Eretz Israel" where the man still dreams. He dreams of a greater "Eretz Israel" where it appears that the acquisition of more land is not only further security, but a religion all by itself. Eighteen thousand Palestinians, but a religion all by itself. Eighteen thousand Palestinians, and nearly that number of Soviet Jews arrived in Israel only this month. And so it goes that Operation Solomon follows Operation Desert Shield.

President Turgut Ozal aroused terrible passions on both Arab and Turkish sides when he bared ambitions on Iraq and became accessory to its murder. Many Arabs began to smell an odor of certain Ottomanism with some nostalgia of imperial designs behind it.

Not only was Arab solidarity proven a myth, if at least for the moment, but so was Islamic solidarity too. Iraq, for better or for worse did extend the hand of both neighbourliness and Islamic solidarity to Iran. Not only did Iran turn a blind eye to the attack on Iraq, it confiscated the Iraqi planes that took refuge on its territory.

Once again it should be emphasised that the blame lies primarily on us. Our Arab house is not only disorderly and basically leaderless, it also seems to have lost its spirit. There lies the major task before the Arab intelligentsia: How to rebuild the confidence that once was. If the Arab states seem not to have learned anything from the latest Gulf catastrophe, at least the intellectuals should have done so.

## Syria, PLO

(Continued from page 1)

Palestinian officials expressed hope that Syria-PLO coordination will be a basis for a broader agreement among the Arab front line states that also include Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon.

The officials, however, admit that the Syrian-PLO rapprochement still has a long way to go towards complete normalisation. Earlier this year Damascus complied with a major PLO demand by releasing thousands of Palestinian detainees from Syrian jails. Political differences between Syria and the PLO reached two bone-breaking points in 1976, when Syrian military intervention in Lebanon remarkably weakened the rising political prevalence of the PLO and its Lebanese leftist allies in Lebanon, and in 1983 when Damascus backed a Palestinian military mutiny against Arafat and drove him out of northern Lebanon.

Almost exactly nine years ago, Syria expelled Arafat from Damascus, and then backed the military confrontation which drove his forces out of northern Lebanon. Arafat visited Damascus once since, in April 1988 following the funeral of his second in command Khalil al Wazir (Abu Jihad), the PLO's military commander assassinated in Tunis. But Assad had then refused to recognise him as the PLO leader and insisted that he had met with Arafat as the leader of Fateh, the mainstream commando group in the organisation.

The rift between the two further widened as Syria supported dissident groups who tried to ouster Arafat. But Syria's efforts to control the organisation were dealt a series of blows when the major Damascus groups reunited with Arafat in 1987 and in 1990/1991 publicly supported Iraq during the Gulf war.

The remaining smaller groups based in Damascus also met with Kaddoumi during the visit and reached a preliminary agreement to reunite all of the Palestinian factions and provide them representation in the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament in exile, according to officials from both sides.

According to Arab analysts, both Syria and the PLO were compelled to reconcile in the hope that such a rapprochement will ease their isolation as a result of the Gulf war. For although each was on a different side during the war, Syria's role as advocate of pan-Arab nationalism was damaged by joining the U.S.-led alliance against Iraq, and the PLO was discredited in the West and the Arab Gulf states, its major financial backers, by siding with Iraq, the analysts said.

Therefore, while Syria hopes that by securing Palestinian backing it regains some of its lost pan-Arab credentials — that it feels will enable it to pose as the major Arab player during the peace process —, the PLO hopes that by securing Syrian support it will be difficult for the U.S. to exclude it from the talks.

PLO officials, however, said that neither Syria nor the PLO were trying to block the American-led process but are rather attempting at making sure that a peace conference will be an effective forum for negotiations leading to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolu-

## Syria, PLO

(Continued from page 1)

tions calling for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. "We are not trying to undermine the American efforts. But we are seeking a real negotiating forum whereby the United Nations can play a key role to guarantee the implementation of the Security Council resolutions," Abed Rabbo said.

## U.S., Israel

(Continued from page 1)

control proposals that might weaken their position, Arens said the visit demonstrated close U.S.-Israeli ties.

"To those who now and then express concern about the state of the U.S.-Israeli relationship, I suggest that they look at the cooperation between the two defence establishments," Arens said.

"That I think is indicative of the common interests which the two countries share and how we go about promoting those interests," said Arens, who joined Cheney at the brief news conference.

The United States provides \$1.8 billion in annual military grants in addition to \$1.2 billion in economic aid to Israel.

They have a long-standing military cooperation agreement and U.S. ships routinely dock at the northern Israeli port of Haifa. All Israel's frontline aircraft and much of its other military hardware are U.S.-built.

"From time to time there are differences in discussions and debate, naturally in that kind of relationship, but the fundamental principles are never in doubt," Cheney said. "From the standpoint of the United States I think this has been a very useful and very productive relationship."

The United States had built bunkers for storing war material but had delayed filling them because of the political implications in the Middle East. Diplomatic sources said it was the first public acknowledgement of the pre-positioning programme was under way.

Cheney and Israeli officials repeatedly emphasised the close military cooperation between their states during his visit, with Cheney saying President Bush's Middle East arms control proposal would not threaten the Jewish state.

"The plan is not for an absolute, total ban on all arms shipments to the region but rather for the convening of a conference of suppliers with the view in mind of stopping the abnormal proliferation of armaments to the region such as contributed to (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein's acquiring the fourth largest army in the world," Cheney said.

A senior U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Israel would be very unlikely to give up its monopoly on nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

"We are talking about the crown jewels here," the U.S. official said.

In Damascus, Foreign Minister Farouk al Shara warned Friday that adoption of the U.S. arms control initiative for the Middle East could benefit Israel at the expense of Arabs.

It was the first official response from Syria to the American plan, unveiled earlier this week by President Bush.

Bush's proposal calls for a freeze on nuclear weapons programmes and an eventual ban on all missiles in the region.

## Sudan

(Continued from page 1)

tional urged Ethiopia's new rulers on Friday to seize the chance offered by Mengistu Haile Mariam's downfall to give top

## priority to human rights for all

Ethiopians after a "brutal era of repression."

"We're looking at a situation of considerable uncertainty," said Malcolm Smart, Amnesty's research head. "But now there are new authorities taking power we feel this is a moment when there is a new chance for human rights in Ethiopia."

Smart, speaking at a London news conference to mark Friday's launch of an Amnesty report on Ethiopia, said that families and civil wars that had devastated the country in the past two decades "have to some extent overshadowed what was an extremely brutal era of repression," under Mengistu.

Amnesty, a London-based international human rights group, said more than a million people were estimated to have died of starvation since the 1974 revolution that removed Emperor Haile Selassie from power. Mengistu took power three years later.

Italy on Friday refused to hand over a former leader of Ethiopia who has taken refuge in the Italian embassy in Addis Ababa to the country's new leaders.

## Bush

(Continued from page 1)

assistance from the seven main industrialised democracies. The seven will hold their meeting in July.

The Soviet officials saw Bush after a series of lengthy talks this week with U.S. officials and representatives of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

A senior administration official familiar with their proposal said Thursday the United States was not yet persuaded the Kremlin knows how to make the transition to a market economy, nor that "they have the political will to accept the pain that will come with doing it."

The official, who spoke with reporters aboard Secretary of State James A. Baker's plane en route from Washington to Lisbon, said the plan does not constitute "a really fundamental major difference" in Soviet policy, which has failed so far to slow the collapse of the nation's economy. The official refused to be quoted by name.

But Bush indicated he was persuaded the plan would bring reform, and he was sympathetic to the need for outside aid.

"When you've had a totally controlled economy, to try to move to a market economy it's not easy," the president said. "You need help along the way."

The Soviets made clear they are not, as has been reported previously, seeking aid based only on promises of future reform with no strings attached.

## One killed

(Continued from page 1)

tions, and killings except in areas where there is agreement by all the factions. The UNL caution against anyone doing these things on his personal initiative," it said.

According to a toll compiled by Reuters, since the end of the Gulf war 39 Palestinians have been killed by fellow Arabs, most as suspected collaborators. Israelis have killed 29 Palestinians.

For the same period last year, the Renter toll shows that Palestinian militants killed 19 fellow Arabs while Israelis killed 45 Palestinians.

The latest UNL pamphlet emphasised that Palestinian unity was a boon to Israel and demanded Palestinians cooperate with each other to take a unified stand against the Jewish state.

Arab-Arab violence has claimed 349 lives since the start of the revolt. Arab-Israeli violence has claimed the lives of 801 Palestinians.

## THIS WEEK IN PRINT

RECONCILIATION between the PLO and Syria, the question of trials in Kuwait and the transfer of Jews from Ethiopia to occupied Palestine were among the main topics given prominent coverage by columnists in daily papers.

No one can deny the role played by Syria in the Palestine question throughout the past four decades and no one can rule out Damascus's future role in defence of Palestinians, said Saleh Qallab a columnist in Al Dustour daily. In the past years, the leaderships of the PLO and Syria had exchanged accusations and counter accusations concerning their role and the approach to solve the Arab-Israeli issue, said the writer. But, he said, the reconciliation should find an end to such negative attitudes which are only harmful to the Arabs themselves and benefit the enemy.

Writing in Al Ra'i daily, Sultan Al Hattab said that the reconciliation came late, but still it is of paramount importance at this stage when the Zionists and the Americans are joining forces against the Arab Nation. The writer said it is time for the Arabs not only to reconcile but to work in concert; and they should follow the example of the Germans who pulled down the Berlin Wall to unify their country, and the Koreans who are meeting to discuss unity. They ought to meet and take joint action in the face of America's transfer of Jews to occupied Palestine and the U.S.-Zionist alliance causing destruction to Iraq and depriving its people of the right to exist, Hattab noted.

Another columnist dwelling on the same topic urged Damascus to remove all barriers with the PLO, enhance ties with Jordan, end differences with Baghdad and do all it can to pave the ground for a new situation in the Arab World free of all the constraints of the past. Mohammad Kawash said that unless the Arabs created this miracle and built a new reality after transcending their personal hatred towards the another, they have no hope of ever recovering their usurped territory in Palestine.

The question of the plight of the Palestinians now facing show trials in Kuwait was tackled by a number of writers who expressed sadness and condemnation over Kuwait's actions towards the innocent people. Hamedah Al Farneeh said that even typists working for Kuwaiti Al Qabas newspaper have been accused of collaborating with the Iraqi forces and are being tried. Writing in Al Dustour, the columnist said that the Palestinians are suffering at a time when no regional or international organisations had lifted a finger in their defence.

Bader Abdul Haq who writes in Al Ra'i daily said that the PLO which is responsible for the Palestinian people ought to intervene and alleviate the sufferings of thousands of Palestinians now facing repression. The writer noted that thousands and thousands of Palestinians who have no where to go and who had spent one quarter of a century build-

ing Kuwait are facing atrocities and injustices and many of them have been driven to the desert where they live in tents away from civilisation.

Tareq Masarweh said in a column in Al Ra'i daily that the Kuwaiti leaders who fled before the Iraqi advance leaving Kuwait and its people behind and sought to live in luxury, have now returned under the American umbrella to embark on terrorist actions against people who they call collaborators. Since the acts of terrorism are being conducted with backing from the colonial powers, the latter should bear responsibility for the sufferings of the innocent people in Kuwait, the writer said.

Numerous columns were written in the past week full of bitter criticism of the United States and its administration for its assistance in the process of transferring 15,000 Ethiopian Jews occupied Palestine where they would be settled with American funds on occupied Arab lands.

The Bush administration brags about its assistance in the process of transferring the Jews to Palestine at a time when it keeps a closed eye and secretly condones the deportation of Palestinians from their homeland, said Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily. Such practice, said the paper, makes a mockery of all Washington's claims about safeguarding human rights. The migration of Jews from Europe and other parts of the world into occupied Palestine will continue, encouraged by the United States and condoned by the world community which can find no way of ending the Arab-Israeli question, said Mohammad Kawash in Al Dustour. The columnist said with the new arrivals, Israel will no doubt expand its current settlement programmes and pursue the goal of expansion at the expenses of Arab neighbours.

While President Bush bribes the Arabs with lip service about a peace settlement, he tends to continue his generosity towards Israel, providing it with the means to maintain its occupation and supplying it with thousands of Jews from around the world to be settled on Palestinian people's lands, said Bader Abdul Haq in Al Ra'i daily. By bragging about his support and help to the Jewish state, the writer added, Bush is openly declaring his hostility towards the Palestinians and the Arab Nation, blessing Israel's violations of the international legitimacy.

A columnist in Sawt Al Shaab considered America's transfer of 18,000 Jews to Palestine as a continuation of Washington's aggression on Iraq. Mustafa Abu Libdeh said that the "immoral act" was not a mere flexing of American muscles before the world, but an outright hostile act against the Arab Nation at large, in continuation of American aggression on Iraq.

Abdul Rahim Omar urged the Jordanian government and the PLO in his column published in Al Ra'i to follow up the implementation of a U.N. Security Council resolution that deplored Israel's deportation of four Gazans demanded their return. The writer said that although the resolution fell far short of what the Arabs wanted, the Jordanians and the

PLO leadership can benefit from the prevailing positive international climate to pursue the implementation of that resolution.

Salameh Ekour said that the Israelis continue to defy the world community and its resolutions and refuse to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and return the deported citizens. Writing in Sawt Al Shaab the columnist said that the same Israelis were demanding that the international legitimacy be respected and urging Moscow, Washington and the rest of the world community to implement U.N. resolutions directed against Iraq for its occupation of Kuwait.

A columnist in Sawt Al Shaab was one of a number of writers who discussed domestic issues. Ahmad Al Khatib turned his readers' attention to the bad practice and illegal acts by certain officials in charge of government on public departments who tend to appoint their relatives and give employment to those who carry favour to them rather than follow the normal procedures holding competitions. The writer said that it is regrettable to see this old/new practice continuing in Jordan in violation of all regulations and government rules and it is more regrettable to see that the government lacks a proper inspection team that can flush out these officials responsible for abuse of public office.

Pursuing discussion of the controversial issue raised by the ministries of social development and education about segregation of men from women employees and other procedures, columnist Zuleikha Abu Rishch cited parts of an Islamic encyclopaedia which explained the real role of women throughout the Islamic periods. The writer said in her Al Ra'i column that the encyclopaedia gives credit to women and supports their work side by side with men, their right to be elected for public office and to host men and women together at their homes.

The writer noted that women had played pioneering roles in war and peace times, during the Islamic era and took parts in socio-economic activities with full freedom.

Tackling the same theme, Sultan Al Hattab said in Al Ra'i that it was regrettable to see women disappearing from official functions like a reception hosted by the prime ministry on Independence Day anniversary. He said that it seems that the whole government was now following the lead of the ministries of social development and education in excluding women from public life.

Another columnist, Khairi Mansour, said in Al Dustour that men had always treated women as a lower class and they acted like the whites who ruled the blacks in Africa and other parts of the world. The writer said despite man's selfish action history is full of prominent names of women who excelled in every field and the time will come when women in all societies will enjoy freedom like the blacks who finally overthrew the repressive rule of the white race.

مركزنا من الأصل



# New order of understanding of the Arab Muslim world

The following paper by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was delivered to the IPS council on information and communication for international development on May 30, 1991 in Rome, Italy. The address was delivered on behalf of the Crown Prince by Mr. Hassan Abu Ne'emeh — ambassador of Jordan to Italy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

THANK you very much indeed for your kind invitation to address this annual gathering of the Inter Press Service. Over the years, I have followed the work of IPS with great interest and pride — interest because of the ever-widening nature of IPS's world coverage, especially concerning issues that truly matter to the global community: peace, security, development and environment. Pride because IPS — a Third World news organisation — has been able to energetically compete with long-established Western agencies in the international media business.

I truly feel that the men and women of IPS are the great unheralded heroes of contemporary journalism. They labour mightily, often in remote and risk-ridden locations, and bring to us not only news but a perspective on how underprivileged societies are changing — how development is enhancing the capacity of people to transform their condition. I applaud them.

For those of us who care deeply about how developing countries are covered by the media for international audiences, the work of IPS is encouraging — and should be encouraged. Enlightened and extensive coverage of the hopes, aspirations and efforts of Third World people to secure a better life for themselves is terribly important — not the least because the Third World contains 80 per cent of the world's population of 5.3 billion. I would even say that, neutral though the media like to remain in the clan-gorous political issues that often shape Third World development, the media are powerful agents of change. Today's reporters are, in Pransy Gnypte's celebrated phrase, "story-tellers in the bazaar." And they often wield influence in the corridors and chambers of power because, in our electronic society, the media enter everyone's consciousness. Where coverage is informed and fair, it can help create a public opinion in the industrialised countries that contributes to wiser and equitable policy formulation by governments.

This coverage — the coverage of the drama of daily development in the Third World — is central to our understanding of the evolving global community. We live in a complicated world where political alliances are constantly shifting, yesterday's enemies become today's friends; the task is to ensure that they will remain friends tomorrow. And, fundamental to this coverage is an understanding of the cultures of Third World societies.

Notwithstanding the able efforts of IPS, that understanding continues to be largely missing among most Western and other correspondents. There are glorious exceptions, of course — and some of them are in the audience today. The recent Gulf war may have made for dramatic television, but media coverage generally demonstrated an inadequate comprehension of the traditions, and dynamics of Arab and Muslim societies. In my mind, important questions arise about how the media and local Arab societies can work more cooper-

atively? Why is it necessary for the outside media to gain cultural understanding of the Muslim World? How can local governments and authorities in the Arab and Third Worlds fashion a better working relationship with the foreign press.

And these questions in turn raise another — major point: How do the media of the Muslim world cover their own societies? Is there sufficient efforts made by Islamic reporters and editors to understand their own cultures? What about the development story? What about coverage of the have-nots of the Muslim world? What about reporting on social trends, about environment, population and economic development?

To our increasingly interdependent world, political, economic, social, environmental and development issues are all increasingly interconnected. We are not only Arabs and Jews, Muslims and Christians, Jordanians and Israelis. We are citizens of the same planetary ship, creatures who may have had a different past from the another but who certainly share a common future. But the commercial dictates of the global media too frequently reduce complex human stories to caricatures and stereotypes. And too often, international news organisations dispatch inexperienced or inept journalists to cover enormously complicated stories in the Third World.

What I am really calling for is a "New Order of Understanding" of the Arab and Muslim worlds — and of Third World societies. We cannot really see where we are going until we understand where we have been — and where we are. The agenda of the "New Order" must establish some new ground rules for relationships between the media and the societies they cover. "We're moving into a world where there will be 10 billion people within a few years, pressing on the limits of the planet. Nations need new rules to live together on only one earth."

Any new agenda for the next century must tackle the survival issues — global warming, the loss of species, reversing deforestation, the question of future water supplies for a planet of ten billion. Any new agenda for media coverage of these issues must emphasise that the media need to expose themselves more adequately to the issues. We need training workshops, we need seminars. I think, for example, that editors really have to change their view of environmental issues. Environmental issues are seen in most editorial offices as "motherhood" issues. When editors realise that environmental destruction is a survival issue, that it is an economic development issue, that it is a global to these issues. But first, the mind set in editorial rooms has got to change.

The media do a very inadequate job of covering the environment and the same is true of development. As far as covering the two is concerned I think the media has only just begun to address that challenge and it is a very, very difficult one. The

media have got to find some way of getting into the board rooms of the nation. I know that is very difficult — but they simply have to find some way of dramatising the decisions that are being taken in cabinet committee rooms of governments and in the board rooms of nations which are leading to the destruction of the world's environment. Decisions that fail to incorporate environment lead to the destruction of the environment. The media do all right when it comes to describing deforestation. They do a completely lousy job of describing the sources of deforestation — and the sources of deforestation are in the board rooms of the corporate world and in the policies of government.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the media, as in all living things, there are forces that make for change, and there are instincts that make for preserving periods in the development of the media — as in the development of people, institutions, forms of government — come when the need to change and the need to stand fast arise together. I feel that the global media, to be vital, should mirror, and be influenced by, the world it lives in. And in the Middle East in particular, not often have there been times when the mirror reflects an intense period of change and continuity. This is such a time.

The existing daily newspapers and news magazines have not adapted in style, or in substance, to a changing Middle East. Nor, for the most part, have they much concerned themselves with reporting on the social issues of the times. Their emphasis continues to be on political reporting, not on reporting; editorial-page analyses are usually turgid; the coverage of business developments is sparse; economic developments tend to be too academic for the general reader. The dailies show little understanding of the need for attractive graphics and design.

In short, I sense and see a felt need for a dynamic new journalism in the Middle East today.

But what should be that journalism's identity? What should it be all about?

It must be journalism that identifies and maintains the values that mean most to a person and to his society; at the same time, it should be journalism that questions and reaches out. The people who buy our newspapers should receive more information about what is important, significant and revealing. They will want such information in every important field of life, not just a few selected fields. With the emergence of television as a major source of news and entertainment in the Middle East, and with the development of magazine journalism, a daily newspaper cannot be simply a conduit for news events. It must not only inform, it must educate and entertain. Our governments must understand this, too. The era of handouts is over. Few journalists worth their salt will object to this. What I would strongly recommend to our government officials. To be sure, there will always be a naturally adversarial relationship between government



"Many Arab and Third World journalists are woefully inadequate in domestic coverage. Some of them tend to be little more than government propagandists — afraid to bite the hand that feeds them. Some media bosses see their business as only a lucrative venture; others are power-hungry aspirants to political elitism who see that as a means of being close to the centre of power. Their mastery of the craft of journalism is poor, and their understanding of journalism as a key element in a pluralistic system of checks, balances and accountability is also weak."

and media. But I see this as a healthy thing.

Local Arab societies must make allowances for the media's special needs concerning access. They must allow the international media the same access that they are accustomed to in their own countries. This would be a highly effective way of winning sympathy in the international community. Our leaders must understand that no international journalist — no journalist of any kind — likes being restricted, followed, harassed and controlled. Censorship yields poor dividends. The Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza are a good example of how open access to society can result in the international media providing thorough — and ultimately sympathetic — coverage.

I believe that our leaders must be mature enough to risk openness and access. I also believe that the media can be mature enough to be correspondingly responsible in their coverage. Unfashionable though it may be for Arabs to acknowledge it, the fact remains that the Israelis have repeatedly demonstrated their mastery of dealing with the international media.

The media of Arab societies must work more comprehensively and cordially with local govern-

ments. Leaders must know what the media need from them, and the media must also better understand the dynamics of government. If either side neglects the truth and deals instead in distortions, the communications process breaks down and everybody loses — except anti-Arab and anti-Muslim forces. The media may not be able to record everything that happens, but when something important happens they should stay with it and let the readers — and viewers — know what the outcome was. Our newspapers should be journals of reality. Between the paper and its readers there must be an unspoken language: when the newspaper talks in a loud voice on the front page, it should be because the paper's editors thought that something really out of the ordinary happened: readers should quickly know its various — and rather muted — pitches of loudness. The paper's tone can be sharp at times, but never shrill.

The ideal newspaper — yes, "ideal" — should maintain a decent level of discourse. No subject should be taboo. But its writers and editors must write and edit without shrieks or invective and, yes, with a certain courtesy. In the end, it is the level of discourse that determines the fu-

ture of a society because if everybody screams, nobody hears a thing.

And the ideal newspaper must keep always, objectivity in its news columns as its number one, bedrock principle. Because articles are written by human beings, total pristine objectivity may be impossible clinically. But the newspaper can and must do this: it can eliminate as much personal bias as possible in its news columns; it can avoid pejorative phrases; it can give accused people or institutions the right of immediate reply; it can present all shadings of opinion and counter-argument. And, perhaps most of all, its editors can keep examining day by day, and story by story, to see if the newspaper is being as objective as it can.

Cultural understanding of the Muslim world is critical for harmonious coexistence between Orient and Occident. The historical record is one of bitterness and mutual suspicion. The West mostly tends to see us as "The Ugly Arabs" — terrorists, kidnappers, debauched sheikhs. And the media often reinforce these images. We do not ask for sympathy, only empathy.

I realise that media coverage of the Middle East is often preoccupied with crisis — oo what journalists call "spot news." Spot news gives a newspaper immediacy and currency. Spot news is the foundation of any good newspaper, or television network. But in these complex times, it isn't enough merely to be given the news. News is not simply what people say and do, but what they think, what motivates them, their styles of living, the movements, the trends and forces acting upon society and on a person's individual life.

Thus, the political reporting of a newspaper or a network should not be only what politicians said and when, but must deal also with the techniques and mystiques of politics, moody and politics, patronage and politics, and the relationship between political action and governmental action. The newspaper must report on the relationship of law to politics, law to civil liberties, law to labour, law to poverty, and the difference between law and the courtroom and law in everyday life. And the newspaper must report on education — on what is being taught in the classrooms and by whom; on how the teaching of history, sociology, economics, literature, and philosophy — among other subjects — has changed. The newspaper must tell its readers about the changing relationship between student and teacher in an increasingly politicised age.

The reporting on consumerism and on the environment movement in the Third World must be another major endeavour of the ideal newspaper or network. In essence, such reporting will deal with the impact of an increasingly modern and technological society on the individual — what the individual pays, the value received, the air he breathes and the water he drinks. Such reporting will deal with what happens when there are violations of an individual's environmental rights; what recourse does he have, and how does the government respond? Western leaders have generally failed to mention threats to the peace and security of nations stemming from environmental breakdown and the desire to gain or protect access to scarce resources. These are growing at a frightening pace, especially in the developing world,

and many have their roots in inequity, poverty and disempowerment. If the oil wars have begun, the water wars may not be far behind — and then conflicts stemming from the consequences of soil loss, forest loss, higher global temperatures and rising sea levels.

"Foreign coverage" must not be only about the news that makes the headlines, but about everyday issues in other countries, especially the struggling countries of the Third World.

The key to understanding the issues will depend on the newspaper's — and network's — depth of coverage, and on the insight and perspective of its writers. That means proper training and continuous interaction with media people in other countries. Let's jettison the canards and stereotypes concerning Arabs and other people of the Third World. Let's endow everyday people with the dignity they deserve. Both the international and local media must cover, exhaustively, what goes on in the states of the Arab and Muslim worlds. Not only politics but also social and economic trends. How much does the Amman resident really know about everyday life in Rahat? or Jakarta? or Jerusalem? It is important for us to know not only what our neighbours say but why they say it, and how they feel. I am calling for a journalism of inclusion, not exclusion — a journalism that is not blind to the geography of politics.

Our newspapers must also cover business and finance in a big way. Such coverage need not be the exclusive domain of the specialised "financial" newspapers. The Gulf war was fought for economic reasons, and the Middle East will remain central to the global economy for decades to come. Current coverage of socio-economic development is shabby, for the most part, and it tends to glorify government actions or produces sensationalist stories harping on perceived shortcomings. The issue of "have-nots" — of poverty — is not covered well by the indigenous media in the Muslim world because to do so would run contrary to traditional government objectives of promoting a "good news" media concept. If we don't cover our own domestic stories accurately and fairly, why should the foreign media do it? Jordan has recognised this, and its encouragement of a free press may yet serve as a model in the Third World.

I think that for our reporters and editors, the particular professional challenge of working in the media should be the realisation that there can be no rationalisation for not doing something that is worth doing. Many Arab and Third World journalists are woefully inadequate in domestic coverage. Some of them tend to be little more than government propagandists — afraid to bite the hand that feeds them. Some media bosses see their business only as a lucrative venture; others are power-hungry aspirants to political elitism who see the means as a means of being close to the centre of power. In the case of these media bosses, their mastery of the craft of journalism is poor, and their understanding of journalism as a key element in a pluralistic system of checks and balances and accountability is also weak.

Any "New World Order" that is viable must be based on more than safeguarding vital economic interests through military power balances and a resort to arms. It must be based on a broader concept of security, one that addresses growing environmental threats — and the sources of these threats in poverty and unsustainable forms of energy and industrial development. Unfortunately, the United States seems to have virtually given up all claims to international leadership on these issues. The Soviet Union has had no claim lately. And, so far, both powers seem bent on preventing other centres such as Brussels (where the EEC is based) and Tokyo from exercising effective leadership in the negotiations on global warming and in the preparations for the June 1992 Earth Summit of the United Nations.

I fear that we are certainly in for increased state-sponsored environmental terrorism. If governments are prepared to use food as a lever — just look at the situation in the Sudan right now — then why not the environment? The recent Gulf experience demonstrates that using oil as an environmental weapon is something that desperate warmongers are quite willing to do. Upstream states could cut off water supplies. Terrorism by activist groups will increase as levels of frustration rise in the face of government inaction and rhetorical duplicity.

The Stockholm Conference of 1972 — the first Earth Summit, if you will — put environment on the global agenda and from that point of view it was a magnificent success. We owe realisation that we have to integrate environment and development. So where the Stockholm conference succeeded in putting environment on the global agenda, the Earth Summit of 1992 must put environment at the centre of decision-making in government, in industry and in the home. I also hope that the Earth Summit will deal with the pressing issue of media coverage of environmental matters. We in the Middle East know a thing or two about environment degradation — those oil wells in Kuwait are still burning furiously.

Journalism can be fun, it can be profitable. Journalism is also a serious business. I sometimes yearn to be a journalist myself — but that privilege, of course, has been denied to me by the circumstances of my birth and the political conditions of the life of my region. I truly believe that good journalism can contribute significantly to the process of rational nation-building. Arabs and Muslims deserve far better treatment on the front pages and telecasts of the global media than what they have received to date. The growing masses of the Third World yearn to be better understood.

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## Johnson, Lewis both beaten in Seville

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Arch-rival sprinters Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis were both beaten at an international athletics meeting early Friday.

The two men ran in separate 100 metres races staged to coincide with Japanese early morning television time.

Johnson finished fifth in his race in 10.69 seconds, Mark Witherspoon of the United States winning in 10.37.

Lewis lost to compatriot Dennis Mitchell, but his time of 10.30 was much more respectable than his Canadian rival's.

"I don't want to talk right now," a brooding Johnson told reporters as he left the track.

But later he said: "I ran a good race up 70 metres, but those guys just pulled away. I need to work on my endurance but I've got 15 days until my next race."

Six days ago in Granada, Johnson also finished fifth in his first 100 metres race since he tested positive at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and was stripped of his gold medal.

The Expo-92 meeting here had been planned as the first Johnson-Lewis clash since Seoul, but the financial backing fell through.

The pair will race head-to-head for the first time since Johnson's fall from grace in the French city of Lille on July 1.

On Friday, in the training area, the two men pointedly avoided visual and physical contact.

"I was watching Mark (Witherspoon), I train with him," said Lewis when asked if he had watched Johnson race.

Lewis described his 100 metres as "flat" because of jet lag and the late hour — many events took place after midnight — but felt he had run relatively well.

"I ran mechanically well," he said. "But coming over yesterday night made everyone pretty flat."

Clyde Duncan, Johnson's trainer, said the Canadian slowed in the last 10 metres but otherwise ran well.

"I am proud of him," he said. "I feel that he is going to get better. You have got to realise he has been out of things for two years."

Elsewhere in the star-studded field, Soviet pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka's attempt to break another world record drew gasps from the crowd but failed to produce a new mark. He won with a best jump of 5.90 metres.

## England coach selects new striker against Australia

SYDNEY (R) — England soccer manager Graham Taylor has selected Sheffield Wednesday striker David Hirst for his first full international appearance in the friendly against Australia Saturday.

Hirst, whose 24 league goals helped his club gain promotion to England's first division for next season, will partner prolific England captain Gary Lineker up front.

He is the one new cap in a side featuring six players who helped England reach last year's World Cup semifinals.

The line-up reflects Taylor's commitment to victory rather than experiment on a 12-day tour which also includes two games against New Zealand and a match with Malaysia.

Taylor, unbeaten in his first eight games as England manager, has told his players to expect a tough match.

"In my short career as England manager I have found that every-

body wants to beat England," he said.

He has, however, been forced to select a number of fringe players as Arsenal, Manchester United and Liverpool refused to release men for the tour.

Crystal Palace midfielder Geoff Thomas, who made his debut in England's scrappy win in a European Championship qualifier against Turkey earlier this month, said the players saw the four matches as a chance to establish themselves in the team.

"This tour is a great chance to impress, we have a lot to play for," the Palace captain told reporters.

Thomas will partner David Platt and David Batty in England's midfield.

One surprise omission is Melbourne-born defender Tony Dorigo who was expected to gain a place before his home crowd. Taylor has instead opted for regular left back Stuart Pearce.

## Chinese wins men's all-round gymnastics title in Brisbane

BRISBANE, Australia (Agencies) — Chinese ace Li Jing recovered from a fall on the horizontal bar and won the men's all-round competition Wednesday night in the Seiko Grand Prix International Gymnastics Championship.

Li, the Asian Games champion and rated the world's no. 2 all-round gymnast, finished with 58.05 points, Andrei Kan of the Soviet Union had 57.45 and teenage Australian champion Brendon Dowrick 57.15.

Li, 21, earned the top score of the night on the parallel bars, scoring 9.90 for his last routine. He was also dominant on the pommel (9.8), rings (9.8), vault (9.65) and floor exercises (9.65). He scored only 9.25 on the horizontal bar after his fall, which forced the judges to automatically deduct 0.50 points.

"I was disappointed with my high bar routine, but otherwise

I'm very happy with the win," Li said through an interpreter.

"I was confident coming into the competition. I knew I was going to win."

Li said he was particularly happy with his floor routine. "That was the first time I've performed the double twisting, double back somersault in competition," he said.

More than 60 gymnasts from 12 nations are competing in the event, held every two years.

Other participating nations include the United States, Canada, France, Japan, Romania, Italy, New Zealand and Britain.

Many of the teams are using the event to prepare for the World Championships in Indianapolis in September.

Meanwhile Lavinia Milosovici of Romania, who fell during the European Junior Championships two weeks ago, won the women's all-round title.

## Agassi powers his way into fourth round at French Open

PARIS (Agencies) — Andre Agassi, aiming for another berth in the French Open final, powered his way into the fourth round with a straight-set victory Friday over Patrick McEnroe.

Former women's champions Steffi Graf and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario also trounced overmatched opponents in the third round.

McEnroe, until this year known primarily as a doubles player and as the brother of his more famous sibling John, reached the semifinals of the singles at the Australian Open in January. But he looked out of his element of centre court Friday as Agassi, who lost last year's final to Andre Gornes, pounded out a 6-2, 6-2, 6-0 victory.

Seventh-seeded Guy Forget, France's top player, advanced, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 over South African qualifier Marcos Ondrak. And Swiss clay-court specialist Jakob Hlasek, one of the best of the remaining unseeded players, defeated Spain's Tomas Carbonell, 7-6 (9-7), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Graf, the no. 2 seed and two-time tournament winner, needed only 46 minutes to eliminate American Sharron Starr, 6-0, 6-1. Graf was a game away from a shutout, but Starr came alive to hold serve at love before Graf served out the match.

"It wasn't such a tough match," Graf said. "When she hit good shots, I responded well. I didn't give her much of a chance."

Graf, who last won the French Open in 1988, said that for the first time in three years she was experiencing no allergy problems here.

Fifth-seeded Sanchez Vicario, the titlist here two years ago, also

won efficiently, 6-1, 6-1, over Argentina's Bettina Fulco.

Stafford is ranked 102nd in the world, and Fulco 108th.

In a match of unseeded women, Japan's 18-year-old Naoko Sawamatsu continued her best-ever tournament showing with a 5-7, 6-2, 6-4 victory over American Debbie Graham.

Sanchez Vicario, who failed to get beyond the second round last year, finished off her third-round victory on a break with a forehand which dropped just over the net.

"I feel really comfortable playing here," the 19-year-old Spaniard said. "I think that the people are very nice and they like me so that helps."

Four seeded women were eliminated in the first two rounds, but none of the 12 remaining seeds has lost a set.

Top-seeded Monica Seles, defending both her 1990 title and her no. 1 ranking, plays her third-round match Saturday against France's Karine Guerin.

Agassi could hardly contain his delight at the ease of his victory over this year's Australian Open semifinalist. "This is probably the best I've ever hit the ball," he enthused at his post-match news conference.

Last year's finalist has a favourable route towards the title thanks to a few upsets in his section which mean he would not have to meet a single seed before the semifinals.

"I don't have to play a seed but in the next round I'm meeting guys (Alberto Mancini of Argentina or Swede Magnus Gustafsson) who could probably win the tournament," he said.

"Those guys will be just as

tough as (Jim) Courier, (Boris) Becker or (Stefan) Edberg and I'm not just saying that for effect," he said.

Agassi, who has seemed destined to win the title since taking eventual winner Mats Wilander to five sets in the semifinals in 1988 when aged 18, has dropped only one set in the tournament so far and is playing better from day to day.

Agassi's biggest worry as he carves a path through the opposition at the French Open is that he may have hit his best form too soon.

"My only concern is if I have peaked too soon," said Agassi after his thrashing of McEnroe on Friday.

"I have still got a week left. Pacing yourself well in a tournament is something that you have got to hope for but it is out of your control," said Agassi, who seems to be managing pretty well so far.

"You have got to hope to play great tennis to finish people off but not so much that you burn yourself out," said Agassi, the only one of the top five seeds untroubled by injury this year.

The 21-year-old Agassi, who was also runner-up at the U.S. Open last year, has been using weights to build up muscle.

He also abandoned his habit of arriving in Europe at the last minute, a tactic which he said cost him dear in the Monte Carlo and Italian Open where he lost in the first round this season.

"I came over here the Thursday before the tournament and I had a few more days to adjust myself," said Agassi. "That's something I've only just learned to do."

On Thursday, two former Grand Slam winners were ousted by two of France's brightest young stars, Fabrice Santoro and Thierry Champion.

Santoro, 18, humiliated three-time French Open champion Mats Wilander in straight sets on centre court. Champion, 24, followed with a 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 rout of sixth-seeded American Pete Sampras, winner of last year's U.S. Open.

### Ivanisevic beaten

Goran Ivanisevic, who reached the quarter-finals of the French Open last year after knocking out Boris Becker, meekly bowed out of the 1991 tournament in the second round Thursday.

The eight-seeded Yugoslav, playing a lacklustre game, was beaten 6-1, 6-4, 6-1 by Paul Haarhuis, the Dutchman who put him out of the first round of the Italian Open two weeks ago.

The 19-year-old Ivanisevic, who beat Becker in the first round a year ago, lost the final game on two unforced errors — a drop shot which he made no attempt to reach and a wildly long forehand.

"He could have tried a little harder, maybe, at certain points," said Haarhuis, ranked 33rd in the world.

Ivanisevic said he had lacked patience against Haarhuis.

"I adopted a stupid solution to beat him — I started to hit from the back," he said. "I was rushed a lot, I didn't take time."

"I didn't know what to do because he was playing so well. I had a hard time with my serve — I was not putting a lot of serves in and a lot of confidence."

## European Cup jinx goes on for France

PARIS (Agencies) — Marseille's failure to break a 36-year jinx on France by winning the European Cup was viewed almost as a national disaster and elicited a message of sympathy from President Francois Mitterrand.

"I share your disappointment. But you must believe that it is only a start," Mitterrand said in a message to Marseille's players after their cruel defeat on penalties against Red Star Belgrade Wednesday.

"Marseille's fans, and they are countless, are confident that they will earn a victory that has been denied to them tonight," he added.

Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl interrupted a meeting in Lille to watch the final on television, joining 19 million French viewers as the country came to a standstill.

"The dream is over," and "alas," were two of the headlines in the French press Thursday.

Marseille's defeat was all the more difficult to swallow as France has never won an event devised by a Frenchman, journalist Gabriel Hanot, 36 years ago.

Previously Reims reached the final in 1956 and 1959 but were beaten by Real Madrid on each

occasion while St Etienne lost the 1976 final to Bayern Munich.

Bastia are the only other French club to reach the final of a European competition, the UEFA Cup, in 1978 when they were defeated by PSV Eindhoven.

"Maybe French clubs are cursed," Marseille's coach Raymond Goethals, himself a Belgian, said after the match.

Marseille came closer to achieving their dream than their predecessors after dominating a disappointing match which remained scoreless despite extra time.

Defender Manuel Amoros, France's second most capped player with 72 appearances, missed Marseille's first penalty and there was no reprieve as Red Star slotted home all five spot kicks.

Amoros played for France in the 1982 World Cup when they lost on penalties to West Germany in the semifinals.

The penalty shoot-out system, which has decided four European Cup titles in the past eight years was again criticised.

"We are sad because penalties reflect only luck," Marseille's Mayor Robert Vigouroux said.

Red Star had more experience

of the system as in the Yugoslav League all draws are settled by penalties.

"Maybe my players were not prepared for it," Marseille's millionaire President Bernard Tapie acknowledged.

But the most miserable Marseille player was surely Brazilian Libero Carlos Mozer, who had already lost a European Cup final in identical circumstances with Benfica against PSV Eindhoven three years ago.

It may well be another fifteen years before France has another chance to lift the trophy, even though Tapie has vowed to try again.

"I speak for my players when I say they will do everything to win next year," he said.

But Goethals is not so confident.

"It is Marseille's one and only chance to win the European Cup. I'll be almost impossible next year with the new pool system and the return of English clubs," Goethals said before the match.

And some of Marseille's stars, such as England's Chris Waddle, may well leave the club at the end of the season.

"I don't want to stay in Marseille all my life. But I'll talk

about my future with Tapie after the final," Waddle said last week.

Meanwhile in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Red Star players returned to an uproarious welcome from soccer fans and a brewing political storm Thursday.

Police blocked off Belgrade airport to prevent overcrowding as the charter plane carrying Red Star players and officials arrived from Bari, Italy.

Tens of thousands of people staged an all-night party in downtown Belgrade streets after the match to celebrate the victory.

About 15,000 Red Star supporters, carrying red and white banners and singing team songs, streamed Thursday into the club's stadium which was opened to greet the team arriving from the airport.

"They are our heroes, we are the champions," shouted the crowd.

Players gathered around an improvised podium on which the gleaming silver cup was set told the crowd about the match.

"Luck cannot be bought, you have to deserve it," said goalkeeper Stevan Stojanovic, referring to press comments that Olympique had dominated much of Wednesday's match.



Andre Agassi

Gabriela Sabatini, the number three, continued the trend with a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Switzerland's Emmanuela Zardo.

"It would be good to have a tougher match now to improve my mentality," said the Argentine, who dropped only two games in the first round.

Sabatini was joined in the top half of the third round by sixth and seventh seeds Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia and Conchita Martinez of Spain. Novotna beat Canadian Patricia Hy 6-2, 6-1 while Martinez knocked out American Stephanie Rehe 6-1, 7-6.

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

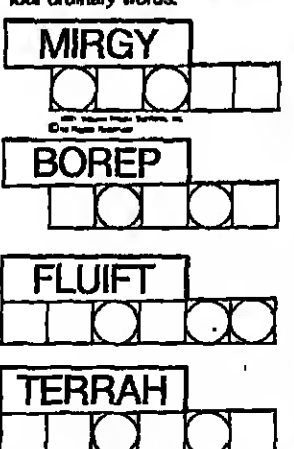


"We need financial counseling. Today I had to buy a gum ball on the layaway plan."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

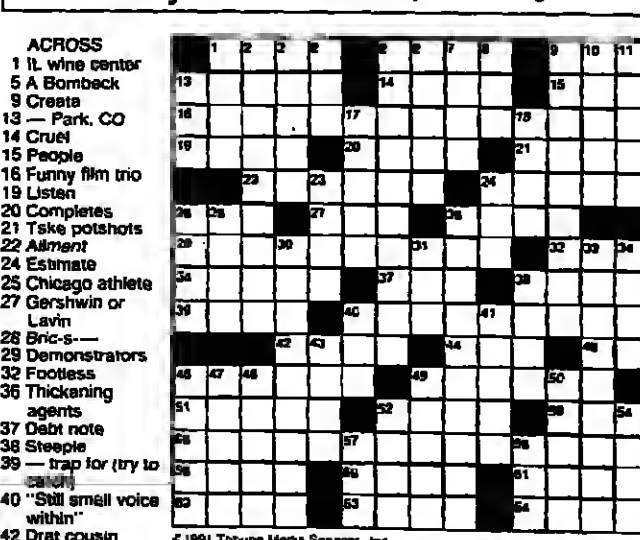
Answer here: THE

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumbles: FLAME CAKED EASILY HELPER

Answer: They went on vacation to become refreshed, but returned home looking like "REFRESHED"

## THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington



### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

HIS DOER CURE  
DICE EMBER ODER  
DICE SACTAGNAUS  
ARTISTERY PENURY  
AVIDE AIDING  
GAMETO ANDRAGON  
ALAR VIBRE SAGE  
MER WILL NEW  
PAIR VIBRE STAT  
STABLERE HONORS  
EASE TONGUE  
DIBENT GABRIOLA  
SANTANILLA TARS  
FLURE SENAT BRAS  
IDEB VIERA ANI

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF  
& TAMMAM HIRSHI  
©1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### BLINDED BY THE SUN

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ Q 8 3

♥ K 7 4

♦ 6 2

♣ A Q J 10 5

WEST

♠ A J 10 9 7 2 5

♥ 2

♦ A J 10 8

♣ 8 4

SOUTH

♠ K 6 4

♥ A Q J 10 8

♦ K Q 7

♣ K 9

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl

2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠

Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♠

Every picture tells a story. But

beware of false images.

With only a five-card suit, but a

very good hand, South was correct

to double first and then show his

suit. With a near opening bid and

good heart support for partner,

North had an easy raise to game.

West led the ace of spades and

declarer's thought processes worked

overtime. To rebid a suit when par-

tner had not been able to act, West

surely had six cards, so two spade

ruffs by East were looming unless West could be convinced the suit held no future. So declarer smoothly dropped the king under the ace as East followed with the five-spot.

Convinced that declarer had started with a singleton king of spades, West shifted the attack to diamonds by cashing the ace. Although East's discouraging three was enough to cause West to revert to spades, the defenders only other trick was a spade ruff, since West had no re-entry. Declarer was able to claim the rest of the tricks for his contract.

Should West have been taken in by declarer's clever falsecard? Only if he had not been paying attention to the cards played to the first trick! It South's king was indeed a singleton, that would have meant that East had started with the 6 5 4. From that holding East would never play the five — the four is automatic. Therefore, South's king had to be a falsecard, designed to make West discontinue spades.

If declarer thought it right for West to shift the attack, it had to be correct for the defense to continue with spades. West should have led the jack of spades at trick two, to show an entry in the higher-ranking side suits — diamonds. That would have permitted the defenders to collect two aces, one ruff and a second spade trick for down one.

## Andy Capp

## Mutt'n' Jeff

مكتبة الأصيل



## Financial Markets

**U.S. Dollar in International Markets NEW YORK TOKYO**

Currency	CLOSE	CLOSE
	Date 29/5/1991	Date 30/5/1991
Sterling Pound	1.4274	1.7308
Deutsche Mark	1.7140	1.7089
Swiss Franc	1.4615	1.4573
French Franc	5.8155	5.8115
Japanese Yen	138.10	137.68
European Currency Unit	1.1975	1.1997

**European Currency Unit Rates**

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.93	5.87	5.93	6.50
Sterling Pound	11.45	11.31	11.06	10.87
Deutsche Mark	8.87	8.98	9.00	9.00
Swiss Franc	8.80	8.00	7.93	7.81
French Franc	9.25	9.18	9.18	9.18
Japanese Yen	7.86	7.62	7.57	7.37
European Currency Unit	9.90	9.75	9.81	9.56

**Previous Metals**

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	358.9	6.70	Silver	4.07	.087

## Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

**Exchange Rate Bulletin**

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.680	.682
Sterling Pound	1.1737	1.1796
Deutsche Mark	.3970	.3990
Swiss Franc	.4656	.4679
French Franc	.1169	.1175
Japanese Yen	.4934	.4959
Dutch Guilder	.3521	.3539
Swedish Krona	.1107	.1113
Italian Lira	.0534	.0537
Belgian Franc	.01948	.01958

**Other Currencies**

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7400	1.7500
Lebanese Lira	.074	.076
Saudi Riyal	1.780	1.810
Kuwaiti Dinar	1.840	1.860
Qatari Riyal	1.900	2.030
Egyptian Pound	1.7180	1.7260
Omani Riyal	1.840	1.860
UAE Dirham	1.550	1.5650
Greek Drachma	1.4200	1.4400
Cypriot Pound		

**Amman Financial Market**

Index	28/5/91	Close	29/6/91	Close
All Share	113.75		112.19	
Banking Sector	110.83		110.27	
Insurance Sector	112.46		112.59	
Industry Sector	116.79		116.03	
Services Sector	126.03		126.37	

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.7085/95	U.S. dollar	1.1435/40
One U.S. dollar	1.7265/70	Canadian dollar	1.4710/15
	1.9400/10	Deutsche marks	35.46/50
	1.4710/15	Dutch guilders	5.8440/90
	35.46/50	Swiss francs	1281/1282
	5.8440/90	Belgian francs	137.95/138.05
	1281/1282	French francs	6.1740/90
	137.95/138.05	Italian lire	6.7150/7200
	6.1740/90	Japanese yen	6.6140/90
	6.7150/7200	Swedish crowns	
	6.6140/90	Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	361.00/50	U.S. dollars	

## European tourism fights off Gulf war, recession effects

AGIA PELAGIA, Crete (R) — After taking a pounding from the Gulf war and economic recession, European tourism is fighting to lure travellers back.

The European Travel Commission (ETC) which includes both east and west European countries, has started a major promotional campaign advertising Europe as a whole in the United States, Japan and Latin America.

"The true crisis is the drop in currency rates and stock markets. Europe lost half of its Japanese tourists because of the recession," ETC Director Robert Hollier said at a recent three-day European tourism convention.

About 400 delegates from 23 countries attended the meeting. "Tourism resisted two oil crises in the last 20 years but was very sensitive to war, terrorism and currency rates in 1990," Mr. Francesco Frangialli, deputy secretary-general of the World Tourism Organisation, said.

Government officials, academics and representatives of international tourism organisations agreed that the effects of the Gulf war were temporary but were worried that economic recession could leave a longer-lasting mark.

Tourist arrivals worldwide rose 3.6 per cent in 1990 but, for a trade where the annual increase usually ranges between 30 and 40 per cent, this was one of the worst years since the development of mass tourism in the 1960s, Mr. Frangialli said.

Europe suffered most because its most affluent visitors, Americans and the Japanese, chose to travel in their own countries.

East European countries, many of whose citizens cannot yet afford to travel and whose infrastructure is not ready for mass tourism, were keen to hear about future trends, delegates said. The convention's clearest message was that new kinds of tourism were needed to lure people from the comfort of their homes since traditional sun-and-sea holidays were no longer enough for today's more demanding traveller.

"We cannot rely any more solely on beach and sun," the president of the International Tour Operators, Mr. Martin Brackenbury, said. "Theme travel must be our future label."

Tourism, the biggest money-maker and job provider for many countries, must adapt to customer demands, one of which is a clean environment. It must follow the example of the food industry, where health food has become the fashion, he said.

Places considered to be unspoiled will get more tourism than saturated destinations in the future, he added.

The convention was organised jointly by Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.

## Collapse of Italian farm holding unsettles bankers

ROME (R) — Italy, struggling to maintain a creditworthy image following the collapse of its farm holding Federconsorzi, may be denied new loans from Japanese banks unless it can honour some \$400 million in debt.

Banking sources said that Japanese banks were threatening to halt borrowing to Italy altogether if they do not get their money back from Federconsorzi. "I don't know whether they are bluffing but they are saying they will hesitate to join in any more loans if they are not paid," said one source in the international loans department of a major Italian bank.

Federconsorzi, a grouping of 73 regional agricultural holding companies, was placed in receivership by the agriculture ministry just over a week ago with debts of some 4.25 trillion lire (\$3.4 billion).

Its principle foreign commitments are a 200 million European Currency Unit (ECU) (\$300 million) loan arranged by Mitsubishi Bank in 1989 and 89 million ECUs (\$133 million) remaining of an earlier loan from Sumitomo Bank, the banking sources said. Although the foreign exposure is comparatively low, the collapse of Federconsorzi risks dealing a fresh blow to Italy's image on international credit markets.

Moody's Investors Service, the U.S.-based rating agency, is considering whether to downgrade Italy's triple A credit rating because of concern about a soaring public sector deficit.

"There is no doubt Italy is suffering a problem with its image at the moment," said one banking source.

The government is set for a showdown meeting this week with 130 foreign and domestic banks exposed to Federconsorzi.

Although no official figures have appeared, banking sources say Italian banks in particular are badly exposed. The Banca Nazionale di Lavoro alone says it is owed 430 billion lire (\$340 million).

Agriculture Minister Giovanni Gorla wants creditor banks to write off interest on loans for this year and accept a flat 10 per cent interest rate for 1989 and 1990.

## Egyptian oil reserves put at 6.2 billion barrels

CAIRO (R) — Egypt says its proven oil reserves have increased by nearly 50 per cent the last seven years to stand at 6.2 billion barrels.

Information Minister Safwat Al Sharif gave the figure in a statement published in the state-run Al Ahram newspaper, saying new discoveries since 1984 had nearly doubled reserves.

Egypt currently produces around 930,000 barrels of oil per day.

The banks have so far rejected this proposal.

They say they lent to Federconsorzi in the belief that it was backed by a government guarantee. The holding had strong ties to the Christian Democrat Party, the senior partner in Italy's coalition government.

But Mr. Gorla, himself a Christian Democrat, was unsympathetic.

"Let us not play around here — they had all known for ages that Federconsorzi was overloaded with debt," he told the weekly magazine L'Espresso.

## Sudan's industrial growth rate hits 15%

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's industrial sector has achieved a 15 per cent growth rate, the official Sudan News Agency, SUNA, has reported.

Finance and Economic Planning Minister Abdul Rahim Hamdi, quoted by SUNA, attributed the high rate to the government's commercial investment policy, adoption of an appropriate pricing policy and rehabilitation of the sugar and textile industries.

Sugar production had gone up from 337,000 tonnes in 1989-1990 to 428,000 tonnes in 1990-1991, he said.

The textile industry produced 72 million yards (66 million meters) of cloth in 1990-1991 compared to 47 million yards (43 million meters) in the previous year, he added.

The construction industry witnessed a 40 per cent growth rate, he said.

The minister said industry had benefited from a commercial investment policy which allowed it to import what it needed.

Introduced in September last year, the policy allows importers to bring in goods without having to say where they obtained the hard currency to pay for them.

The ruling military council and the largely civilian cabinet approved Sudan's budget for 1991-1992 last Saturday.

Mr. Hamdi said one aim of the new budget was to increase the overall rate of growth to two per cent.

## Saudi oil production seen close to capacity in 1991

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (R) — Saudi Arabia may have to produce oil at full capacity if forecasts for demand in the second half of 1991 are fulfilled and sanctions against Iraq remain in force, industry sources and diplomats say.

"Even assuming Kuwaiti and Iraqi production is getting back up it is going to be a tight market. We're talking about output close to capacity (to meet demand)," one diplomat said.

Figures mentioned by the Saudi ministry of petroleum and mineral resources suggest demand for OPEC oil at a little above 23 million barrels per day (b/d) in the third quarter and just over 24 million b/d in the fourth, according to the sources.

When Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers meet in Vienna in early June, a repeat performance of the Geneva meeting in March is widely expected from the Saudi delegation, led by Oil Minister Hisham Nazer.

Mr. Nazer masterminded OPEC's last agreement, which set an overall production level of 22.3 million b/d, by insisting that Saudi output would go no lower than eight million.

The eight million left the Saudi share of OPEC total production at 36 per cent, compared with 25 per cent when the Gulf crisis blew up and Kuwaiti and Iraqi oil went off the market.

If an average extra 1.5 million



Hisham Nazer

barrels per day is needed from OPEC over the second half of the year, this implies that Saudi Arabia should provide a further 500,000 b/d.

Industry sources in Dhahran say 500,000 b/d is just how much spare output capacity the country possesses.

But the neat arithmetic is disturbed by a number of other factors outside Saudi control.

When OPEC meets it is likely to opt for another three-month agreement rather than fixing output for the rest of the year.

There is also a big question mark over the rest of OPEC's ability to boost output, as well as the issue of when the United Nations embargo on Iraqi oil will be lifted.

U.S. President George Bush insisted recently that the sanctions should stay so long as

President Saddam Hussein remains in power.

"No one expects Iraq to export more than one million barrel once the embargo is lifted," said one Gulf industry source. He said it would take six to eight months to reach this level after the ban was rescinded.

Saudi Arabia's desire to keep a lid on prices is partly aimed at nursing demand back on to a path of long-term growth, after the interruption caused by prices soaring over \$40 a barrel during the Gulf crisis.

Within OPEC there are few obstacles to Mr. Nazer's pursuit of a stable market. But at least one diplomat was somewhat doubtful about the apparent rapprochement between former price hawk Tehran and Riyadh over oil policy.

"The Iranians are short of capacity and are trying to raise it, but they will be lucky to do 3.5 to four million b/d. Any incremental revenues will have to come from higher prices for a while yet," he said.

Even if the market does look short of oil in the coming months, Mr. Nazer still has another ace to play in the form of a stockpile of unsold oil somewhere below 50 million barrels.

Together with an Iranian stockpile, down from an estimated 35 million barrels but still hefty, it represents a sizeable boost to sales potential going into the second half of the year.

## Turkish central bank chief calls for fiscal discipline

ISTANBUL (R) — Central bank governor Rusdu Saracoglu has told businessmen Turkish government policies were delaying efforts to check inflation.

His remarks signalled increasing tension among the men in charge of Turkey's economy — seen by commercial bankers as a power struggle between Mr. Saracoglu and Minister of State Gunes Taner, the government's economic policy maker.

Press reports say the central bank has been told by President Turgut Ozal to announce an anti-inflation monetary programme as soon as possible.

Mr. Saracoglu has not done so yet and has grown openly critical of the government's failure to cut spending and its moves to lower interest rates.

"We want to create stability and confidence in the market," the governor told a business meeting in Istanbul.

"If there is no fiscal discipline, then you are late with the monetary programme," he said in remarks reported by the semi-official Anatolian News Agency.

Bankers and economists say the ruling centre-right Motherland Party is in a period of economic muddle because of its low standing in public opinion polls and political pressure for an early general election.

"The elephants are jostling each other but it is us left under their feet," one banker has complained.

"We want a stable environment. We want consistency in financial decisions. How can I explain to my client that my interest rates have come down 10 percentage points in less than a week?" he exclaimed.

Turkish inflation is running at 62.5 per cent a year. The budget deficit for the first four months of 1991 was up 51 per cent from the same period in 1990.

The treasury, which relies heavily on domestic borrowing to bridge the budget gap, surprised

banks this week by raising its bond yields just a week after taking unusual steps to force interest rates down.

Two weeks ago, yields of three-month treasury bills were 74 per cent.

Before last Wednesday's weekly auction the treasury imposed a cap of 66.7 per cent. Mr. Taner, bypassing Mr. Saracoglu, telephoned bank managers and told them to cut their interest rates.

On Tuesday the treasury announced it would allow yields to rise again this week, to 67.83 per cent.

"The interest rate policy has gone bankrupt," commented a senior Istanbul banker. "Bond dealers are living like foxes (foxes exchange) dealers, just for the day."

Bankers said Mr. Taner's calls to banks angered Mr. Saracoglu, who favours a credit squeeze and high interest rates to fight inflation.

The government on the other hand wants lower interest rates to revive interest in Istanbul's stock exchange ahead of sell-offs of state industries planned for this year.

Senior economy officials say there is no political will to introduce austerity measures which the economy needs.

They say decision-making in Ankara, especially cuts in public spending, has come to a standstill due to expectations of a cabinet reshuffle.

The central bank is owned 51 per cent by the treasury but Mr. Saracoglu has been campaigning for autonomy since taking office in 1987.

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**TWO MOON JUNCTION**  
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Cinema Tel: 675571  
**NIJOM**  
Youssef Shaban and Fifi Abdo  
in  
**Mulid and the Sahbo Ghayeb (Arabic)**  
Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, p.m.

Cinema Tel: 625155  
**RAINBOW**  
Laila Alewi  
in  
**THE INTOXICATED**  
Arabic  
Show: 30:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

## Dutch aim to recycle 70% of tyres by 2000

THE HAGUE (R) — The Netherlands aims to recycle at least 70 per cent of its car tyres by the year 2000 to cut its use of raw rubber and reduce waste, an environment ministry spokeswoman has said.

Rubber from 30,000 tonnes of tyres which wear out each year will be recycled by the tyre industry or used to make rubber tiles for playgrounds or roofing.

The costs will be borne by the industry and passed on to the consumer. The rubber industry estimates that the scheme will add three to five guilders (\$1.50 to \$2.50) a year to motorists' running costs.

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## CIA chief: Gorbachev's hold on power 'increasingly uncertain'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retiring CIA Director William Webster has said that Mikhail Gorbachev's hold on power "is increasingly uncertain" as he struggles to tether his secessionist republics and prevent the Soviet Union's economic ruin.

Webster also said the United States was carefully monitoring increasing Kremlin nervousness over possibly losing control of nuclear weapons deployed around the country.

Webster, 67, spoke with reporters at a breakfast meeting to mark the close of his four-year tenure as director of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

His frank assessment, an unusual departure in an administration reluctant to openly discuss Gorbachev's prospects, came as President George Bush weighed the Soviet leader's proposal to finance internal economic reform with massive Western aid.

Bush was expected to meet Friday with three Soviet economists who have been in Washington this week laying out their latest

reform plans for U.S. and international finance officials.

On other issues, Webster said: — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is "very much in charge" and the international blockade of his oil exports is the only leverage the United States has to force him from power.

— "Something good could come of" recent signs that Iran is seeking accommodation with the West and that some American hostages held by Iranian-sponsored radicals in Lebanon might be freed.

— The United States is disappointed that countries that once strongly supported efforts to stop drug production appear to have moved away from their commitment. He cited Colombia in particular, which is offering drug lords lenient prison terms if they surrender.

After years of halting attempts at shoring up the Soviet economy, Gorbachev is seeking a massive infusion of Western aid to fend off collapse while he institutes broad structural reform

— including the sale of state-owned enterprises to private buyers, liberalisation of prices and unspecified monetary reforms.

But Webster indicated he wasn't optimistic about the reforms.

Moscow still doesn't appear to have a "game plan," he said, adding that Gorbachev isn't addressing the drastic problems plaguing the country's transportation and telecommunications systems — "the things that make our system work."

In recent weeks, Gorbachev has jettisoned his conservative and hardline allies in favour of those preaching bold, market-oriented moves. But, Webster said, "the question is — is it too late for Gorbachev?"

"Gorbachev's future is increasingly uncertain," he said.

After all, Webster said reaching for a Biblical allusion, "Moses never saw the promised land."

"He may lose the initiative to

the Yeltsins and others at the republic level," Webster said, referring to Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin and leaders of the other Soviet republics seeking greater autonomy.

Yeltsin, the populist who recently abandoned his confrontational relationship with Gorbachev in favour of a conciliatory tone, views Gorbachev "as the best of the central alternatives," Webster said, adding that he's also pursuing his agenda at the local level.

Gorbachev will try to make secession economically costly for the republics, "but I don't think it'll stop the republics on their way to the exit door," Webster said.

The agency began to shift its focus in the belief that the threat of a Soviet ground attack on the West continues to decline, he said. The Soviets are "essentially in a defensive mode," Webster said, as they slash defence spending and bring troops back from Eastern Europe.



Bob Hawke  
Hawke, Keating line up support for showdown

CANBERRA (R) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his treasurer Paul Keating, after dramatic manoeuvrings Friday, are preparing for a final showdown in their battle for power.

The two men, whose formidable partnership has been crucial to keeping the Labour Party in office since 1983, will spend the weekend making frantic phone calls to line up supporters among the 110 Labour politicians who will vote Monday to settle the feud.

Hawke, 61, jaunty and confident, says he has majority support despite two abortive attempts to outflank Keating in snap Labour Party caucus meetings in parliament Friday.

The first meeting broke up without a vote because Keating, 47, wanted a secret ballot instead of a show of hands, and he boycotted a hastily-arranged second meeting two hours later.

Keating will now get a secret ballot, aimed at protecting supporters from later recriminations, party officials said. He has also bought more time to lobby for votes.

After setting a third meeting for Monday, which Labour Party sources said would finally settle the issue, Hawke told reporters: "I'll win because I've got the numbers."

Later in a morning of whirlwind events, Hawke and Keating sat frostily next to each other in a meeting with the six state premiers to decide federal funding for the states.

## SPD votes to block Kohl's military plans

BREMEN, Germany (R) — Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) voted Friday to block Chancellor Helmut Kohl's plans to give united Germany a wider military role in the world.

The party, which can veto Kohl's plan to send German troops on any future Gulf-style military operations, said it would agree to let Kohl's battalions operate outside NATO only as "blue helmet" peace-keepers with the United Nations.

The compromise was a crucial first victory for new party Chairman Bjoern Engholm, a moderate state premier struggling to unite the squabbling party and present a credible challenge to the increasingly unpopular Kohl.

The resolution, passed after impassioned debates during the SPD's four-day congress, ruled out any German participation in future multinational operations like the Gulf coalition, even if they are under United Nations command.

The party, whose strong peace faction threatened to scuttle even Engholm's "blue helmet" compromise, also ruled out any German part in rapid deployment forces — under NATO or the Western European Union — if they leave the NATO area.

Kohl, who was heavily criticised for Bonn's low profile in the Gulf crisis, has pledged to pass laws to allow German troops to join future Gulf-style missions.

But the SPD decision means he will not be able to get the two-thirds majority in parliament he needs for a constitutional amendment to do this.

Engholm, elected only Wednesday, risked being hamstrung from the start if the party rejected his first attempt to unite its pacifist and realist factions.

Delegates said it was unclear whether Kohl, now far less popular than when he thrashed the SPD in general elections last December, would go through with his pledge to call for a vote in parliament this year on Germany's world role.

The alternative would be to send troops on a peaceful U.N. mission abroad and have the SPD challenge the move in the constitutional court.

## Soviet attacks should preclude Western aid, Baltic leaders say

MOSCOW (R) — Leaders of the three Soviet Baltic republics have denounced attacks by Soviet troops on their territory as Stalinist and said they should preclude the West from giving any financial aid to the Kremlin.

The presidents met in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius on Thursday to discuss attacks by the Omon special operations group on more than a dozen customs points in the past two weeks in Lithuania and Latvia.

Two people have died in the attacks on the customs posts in which Omon troops, also known as "black berets," seized Lithuanian and Latvian guards and burned border posts to the ground. The posts are viewed as illegal by Soviet authorities.

Soviet television, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), reported Thursday night that Soviet Procurator General Nikolay Trubin had instructed the Latvian procurator to take criminal proceedings against the Omon forces in Riga in connection with the attacks. It gave no details.

The Soviet prosecutor has ordered an investigation into the incidents, saying it appeared the Omon forces acted on their own initiative without reference to higher authority. Soviet Interior Minister Boris Pugo denied ordering the attacks.

In Vilnius, the three presidents issued a joint statement saying: "The maintenance of such military formations of terrorist character, at times assuming the role of mercenaries, must be condemned everywhere as Stalinist aggression."

It added: "A state which permits the use of violence as a political instrument must not expect multi-billion dollar credits

from democratic states."

The statement, received by telex in Moscow, was an obvious reference to current attempts by the Kremlin leadership to secure trade credits and other concessions from the West to help halt the decline of the Soviet economy.

Attack kills 12 in Soviet train blast

Meanwhile a Railway Ministry official said Friday terrorists were behind an explosion which killed 12 people on a train in the Soviet Union's far south.

Seven people were injured in the blast which tore through the last carriage of the train heading from Moscow to Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Thursday night.

"As it was a passenger train, not a freight train with explosive or dangerous cargo, there is no doubt it was a terrorist attack," the official said.

## Burma raises jail terms for opposition leaders

BANGKOK (R) — Burma's military rulers have increased the sentences of two opposition members jailed after they led their party to victory in an election last year, a Rangoon resident said Friday.

Kyi Maung, 72, who was the acting leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD), and its acting Secretary Chit Khing were sentenced to 10 and seven years jail respectively last November.

A military tribunal this month increased both sentences by 10 years, said the Rangoon resident, a reliable political observer, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Kyi Maung and Chit Khing were first sentenced on charges of violating Burma's official secrets act. The offence normally carries a maximum 14-year term.

It appeared the authorities had increased their sentences after accusing the two of involvement in attempts to set up a parallel government, the source said.

In late April or early May, 35 members of the NLD were given jail terms of between 10 and 25 years on similar charges, diplomats said. All 35 had won parliamentary seats in the May 1990 general election.

The military government has not announced any of the sentences. The NLD won the election by a landslide but the government has refused to hand over power and has arrested most of the party's leaders.

Diplomats say the government has jailed or forced at least 60 of the 392 NLD members who won seats in the election to flee.

In December, some of those who fled did declare a parallel government.

Human rights groups, including London-based Amnesty International, say the military has jailed hundreds, perhaps thousands of dissidents since it took power in 1988 by brutally crushing a nationwide uprising

## Brooke battles to keep N. Ireland talks alive

DUBLIN (R) — Britain's Northern Ireland Minister Peter Brooke, battling to save landmark peace talks from oblivion, sought Dublin's help Friday to find a suitable chairman for the delicate negotiations.

Brooke is trying to return Northern Ireland to self-government after 17 years of direct rule from London and an Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla conflict that has claimed almost 3,000 lives.

Finding an independent chairman for the ground-breaking talks has proved a major stumbling block.

On Thursday Protestant unionists rejected former NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington.

"No objective observer would see Lord Carrington as independent or inspiring confidence," preacher-politician Ian Paisley said of the former British foreign secretary.

He cited two other candidates that had been mentioned — Rosalie Abella, a 45-year-old Jewish Canadian lawyer, and former Australian High Commissioner Doug McClelland.

Brooke turned to the Dublin

government Friday for a hastily convened meeting with Irish Foreign Minister Gerry Collins, hoping they could come up with another candidate acceptable to both Protestants and Catholic politicians.

Brooke has tried for 16 months to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict, but his recent efforts now look in danger of failing.

First there was a protracted row over the venue for the talks. Both sides finally agreed on Belfast.

Then the moderate nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) opted out of the talks until Brooke and the unionists had resolved the question of the chairman.

The process has now degenerated into a war of words with accusations of bad faith and lying. Deep pessimism abounds in London and Dublin over its future.

One official at the Downing Street residence of British Prime Minister John Major was quoted as saying: "Just think, even if they get to the table, we have then got to agree the size of the placemats and whether the mineral water comes from the north or the south."

## U.S. admits Noriega was on CIA payroll

MIAMI (R) — U.S. prosecutors say former Panamanian strongman General Manuel Noriega spied for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the Panama Canal treaty negotiations, according to court documents.

A 32-page classified document, censored by the Justice Department before being filed by federal prosecutors, said Noriega was paid \$300,162 and his descriptions of his role in U.S. intelligence-gathering were "somewhat overblown."

Noriega previously claimed that over the years he was paid \$11 million by the U.S. government for his spying.

Defence lawyers say Noriega has information about past U.S. policies, the Reagan administration and President George Bush's days as head of the CIA.

Noriega is scheduled to go on trial on July 22 on drug-trafficking and money-laundering charges.

In a separate 133-page document also made public, assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Olmsted said he confirmed that the U.S. government paid Noriega \$300,162.

Prosecutors said the information Noriega provided included the Panamanian government's "posture" during negotiations in the late 1970s to turn over the Panama Canal to America.

"In addition, he supported U.S. government programmes in Panama, some of which were important intelligence operations and some of which were routine military or diplomatic exercises," said the documents.

A third document was a 19-page list of materials that defence lawyers say were seized from Noriega's homes and office in Panama following the 1989 U.S. military invasion. The materials included maps of Namibia and \$1,507 in counterfeit U.S. currency, the document said.

## Peking bars big gatherings

PEKING (AP) — Police have banned large, unofficial gatherings and extra soldiers have been stationed to prevent disturbances on the anniversary of the 1989 army attack on pro-democracy protesters, sources said Friday.

A student at Peking University said his department warned students at a meeting Wednesday not to engage in any commemorative activities.

Chinese troops opened fire on pro-democracy protesters in Peking, killing hundreds, perhaps thousands of unarmed civilians June 3-4, 1989.

Bed checks will be made on the nights of June 3 and 4, and teachers will patrol student dormitories on those days, said the student, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Authorities this week also raided a dormitory at Peking University, where students briefly hung a banner in memory of their classmates who died in the military crackdown.

## Yugoslav leaders to discuss new proposal to prevent civil war

BELGRADE (R) — Leaders of Yugoslavia's warring republics said Friday they would meet next week to discuss a new proposal to prevent civil war and hold the country together despite new moves by Croatia towards secession.

Officials in Bosnia-Herzegovina said the presidents of the six republics would meet on Tuesday or Wednesday in the central republic's capital, Sarajevo, to discuss disputes which fuelled clashes that have killed more than 20 people this year.

They said Bosnia and the Republic of Macedonia had sent to the leaders of all the republics details of a new plan to end the crisis that gave sovereignty to each one while keeping Yugoslavia

together. They gave no more details.

Croatian officials said they would consider the proposal and hoped for a compromise in the dispute over Yugoslavia's future despite a decision by the Croatian parliament Thursday to declare independence by June 30 if the crisis is not resolved.

"We still hope we might be able to get a political solution but we have prepared for the worst scenario. We will follow this deadline if necessary," said Mario Nobilo, an aide to Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

"We don't expect anything spectacular from the meeting (next week). We will see the proposal and see what it really means, whether it is a model which can provide a compromise."

Yugoslavia, a country of 23.5 million people, has been torn by ethnic and political disputes since it was created in 1918. But the current row over the country's future has driven it closer to collapse than at any time since World War II, diplomats say.

The gulf between rival groups has widened since nationalism increased during free elections last year.

Western diplomats said it was hard to assess the chances of the Bosnian and Macedonian plan being accepted but it would propose looking for the minimum number of central functions that all republics could accept to preserve Yugoslavia in some form.

## Investigators seek clues in Sri Lanka to Gandhi killing

COLOMBO (R) — Indian detectives investigating the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Friday began investigating possible links to Sri Lankan Tamil rebels.

Three officials from India's Central Bureau of Investigation who arrived in Colombo Thursday began discussions with senior Sri Lankan military and police intelligence personnel, security sources said.

The Sri Lankan government has pledged to help India's investigation.

Indian authorities have said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, fighting for an independent homeland in Sri Lanka's north and east, were among the suspects in the assassination.

Gandhi was killed by a woman suicide bomber on May 21 when he arrived in the southern state of Tamil Nadu to turn an election rally.

Investigators are hunting for accomplices of the woman who killed Gandhi by detonating plastic explosives strapped to her waist.

The Tigers are able to manufacture bombs of various types, from explosives that can raze buildings to landmines and small plastic devices.

## Cambodia at Jakarta talks to demand banning of Pol Pot

PHNOM PENH (R) — The Cambodian government wants Pol Pot and other old guard leaders of the radical Khmer Rouge banned from taking part in elections which are the goal of a United Nations peace plan. Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong said Friday.

At peace talks in Jakarta starting Sunday, Phnom Penh will propose concrete measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining power by political manoeuvring, he told reporters.

The government, buoyed by military successes in the closing months of the dry season, will also urge that the ceasefire that began on May 1 be extended until a peace settlement is agreed on, he said.

"We have accepted that the Khmer Rouge must be part of a settlement," said Hor Nam Hong, a former inmate of a Khmer Rouge prison camp.

"We believe that those ring-leaders responsible for their crimes should not participate in elections."

Heading a list of 12 old guard leaders unacceptable to Phnom Penh is Pol Pot, now believed to be guiding the Khmer Rouge from a secret camp in eastern Thailand.

More than one million Cambodians were executed, starved to death or perished from disease

and overwork before Pol Pot's fanatical four-year rule was ended by a Vietnamese invasion.

Hor named Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge's nominal president, Son Sen, former head of the Khmer Rouge security apparatus, and Ta Mok, a notorious one-legged field commander.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and their two U.S.-supported allies have already accepted the U.N. plan, which would involve all the factions in internationally-monitored elections.

Prime Minister Hun Sen's Vietnamese-backed government agrees to elections but says flaws concerning the transitional period and checks against the Khmer Rouge have still to be ironed out.

Hor Nam Hong said Phnom Penh agreed that U.N. personnel could act as watchdog over key ministries but guerrilla demands that a provisional government be set up were unacceptable.

The disarming of troops was also a problem because the government did not trust the Khmer Rouge, believing it had cached arms in the jungles.

Underlining its suspicions, the government earlier Friday presented a Khmer Rouge defector, Chan Samthouk, who said the organisation was infiltrating the ranks of its guerrilla allies in order to usurp power.

Chan Samthouk said he joined the Khmer Rouge in 1988 and was then sent to enlist in the guerrilla army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk where he became a lieutenant and chief bodyguard in Brigade 15.

Many Khmer Rouge were now acting as fifth columnists in the Sihanouk army, including brigade and battalion commanders, and in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the third group in the guerrilla coalition opposing Phnom Penh, he said.

Diplomats and foreign aid delegates here were pessimistic about the chances of a breakthrough in Jakarta.

The Sihanoukists have already said that the main item on the agenda should be the installation of the former Cambodian monarch as president of the Supreme National Council of 12 government and guerrilla representatives.

The Khmer Rouge have vowed to resume hostilities on June 5 if the government does not accept the plan as it stands.

But in the months before the ceasefire began, government troops, probably with some Vietnamese help, drove the Khmer Rouge back towards the Thai border on the western front.

"The position of the government is much stronger now than it is not a direct military threat," said a European diplomat.

U.N. pledges help

Meanwhile, a United Nations aid programme for more than 180,000 refugees in camps inside government-controlled Cambodia is likely to begin within weeks, a senior U.N. official said.

It will be the first package of its kind since large numbers of villagers began fleeing a widening field of conflict more than 12 months ago. Shah Kibria, U.N. special representative for humanitarian assistance programmes for Cambodia, said at a briefing Thursday night.

"The condition of the people is very serious. There is a need for food and medical supplies," he said.

But plans to offer similar help to civilians in guerrilla-held zones between the western frontlines and the Thai border have run into opposition from international relief organisations.

They say it would lead to a de facto partition of Cambodia and fuel the war.

Kibria said \$11.8 million was needed for the first package. Funds were already pledged by Japan, Britain, Austria and Switzerland and a meeting with other donor countries was scheduled for June 18.

## COLUMN

### Joan Kennedy found guilty of drunk driving

QUINCY, Massachusetts (R) — Joan Kennedy, the former wife of senator Edward Kennedy, was convicted of drunk driving and ordered to seek treatment for alcohol abuse or face 90 days jail. Kennedy, 55, was arrested two weeks ago after state police observed her car weaving on a major highway. She originally pleaded not guilty and surrendered her licence, the third time she had done so for a drunk driving offence. In a brief, surprise court appearance Kennedy admitted sufficient facts to support a charge of drunk driving.

### Paris jewelry store robbed

PARIS (AP) — Thieves made off with 2 million francs (\$354,000) worth of jewels from a well-known jewelry store early Thursday, police said. Police sources said they believed two or three thieves were involved in the pre-dawn break-in at Champs-Élysées Place Vendôme, gaining entry by breaking a window. The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the thieves likely arrived in a car and used a pick-up to gain entry before making the getaway. They described the operation as "bold and well-thought-out."

### Tabloid pays Liz Taylor 'major damages'

LOS ANGELES (R) — A supermarket tabloid has paid Elizabeth Taylor major money damages and apologised to the actress for stories that portrayed her as "drunk" with a "killer disease" after her lawyer said Tuesday. In turn, Taylor has agreed to drop her \$20 million libel suit against the newspaper, which is now mainly in supermarkets. The tabloid articles were written while Taylor was in hospital in Los Angeles being treated for viral pneumonia last year. Neil Papiano, the actress's lawyer, described the money settlement as "very significant." "The apology was as nearly as important as the cash amount and we were persuaded that this was certainly large enough that even though we were able to show the article was entirely false... we didn't need to take the case to trial," he added. Iain Calder, president and editor of the Enquirer, said in a statement, "we regret the inaccuracies in the articles, but are pleased that this dispute has come to an amicable end."

### U.S. war memorial daubed red in Czechoslovak protest

PRAGUE (R) — A monument to World War II American servicemen in western Bohemia has been sprayed red — the latest "art" protest in Czechoslovakia after a memorial tank was painted pink and a commemorative plaque whitewashed. Police said a hexagonal column near Cheb, 170 kilometres west of Prague, a memorial to the U.S. General George Patton's 3rd Army, was sprayed red by unknown persons. The column was daubed up to two metres around, the Czechoslovak New Agency (CTK) said Wednesday.

### Bomb damages dome of Sacre Coeur

PARIS (AP) — A bomb exploded early Tuesday at the basilica of Sacre Coeur, damaging bronze doors but causing no injuries, police said. There was an immediate claim of responsibility for the 5 a.m. explosion, which bent the bottom of a bronze door to the right of the main entry. Those responsible apparently scaled the 5-foot (1.5 metre)-high iron grill that closes the entry at night, police said. The white basilica, resembling a wedding cake, dominates Paris' northern skyline from its perch on the hill of Montmartre. It is one of the city's most visited offices. Most of the basilica's stained-glass windows were destroyed in an air raid in April 1944, during World War II. In February 1971, 200 leftists led by the writer-philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre and filmmaker Jean-Luc Godard tried to occupy it. In May 1974, a bomb damaged one of the basilica's five small domes.